

Korea Today

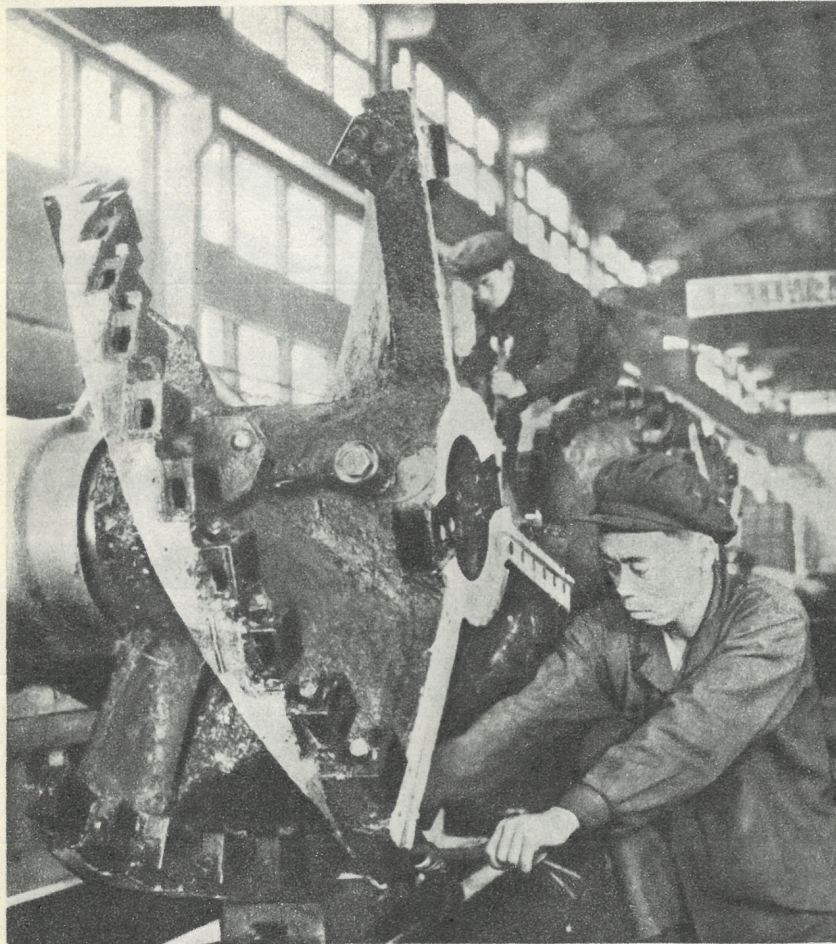
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**THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG GIVES
ON-THE-SPOT GUIDANCE TO THE RYONGSONG
MACHINE FACTORY**

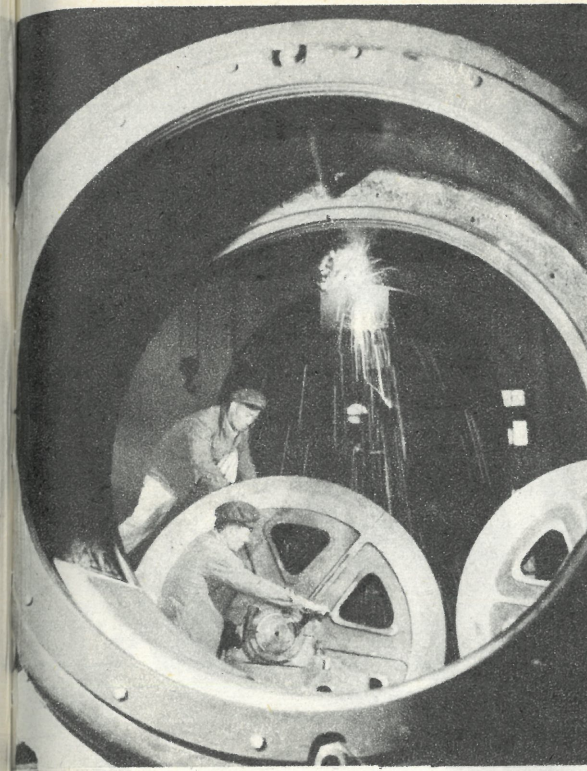
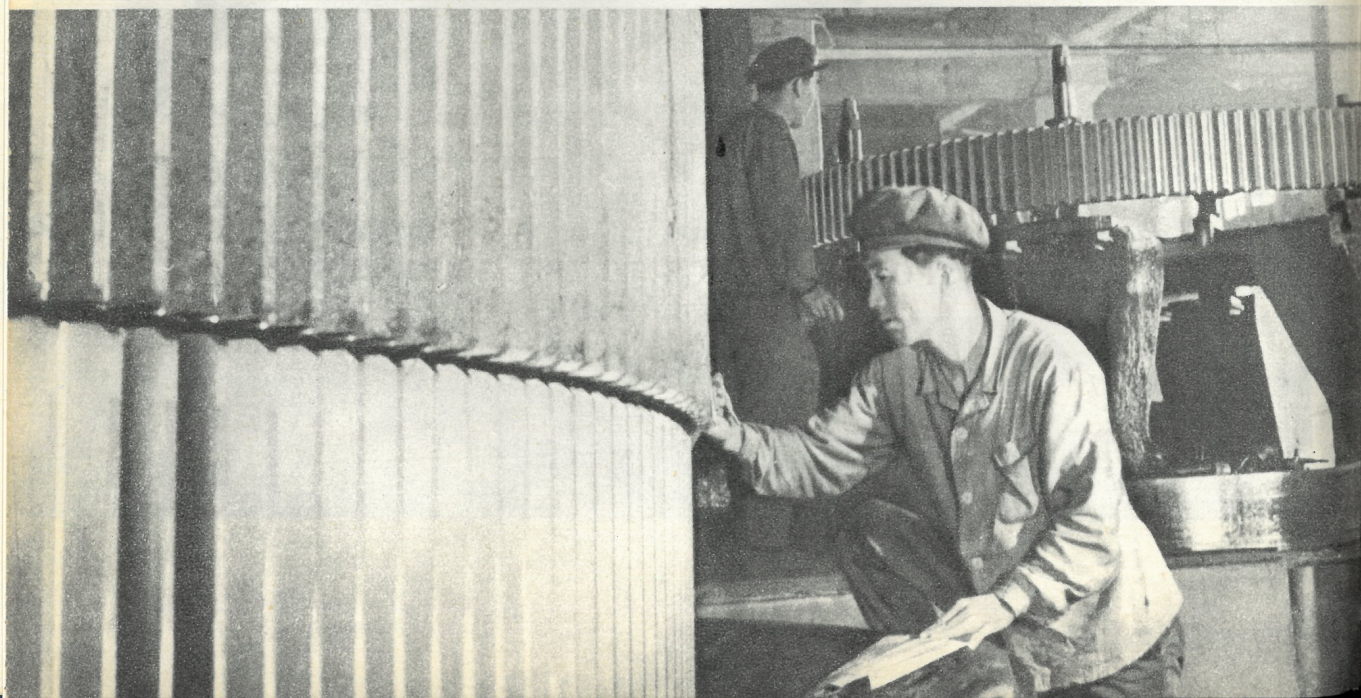
Production of Mining Machines Increases



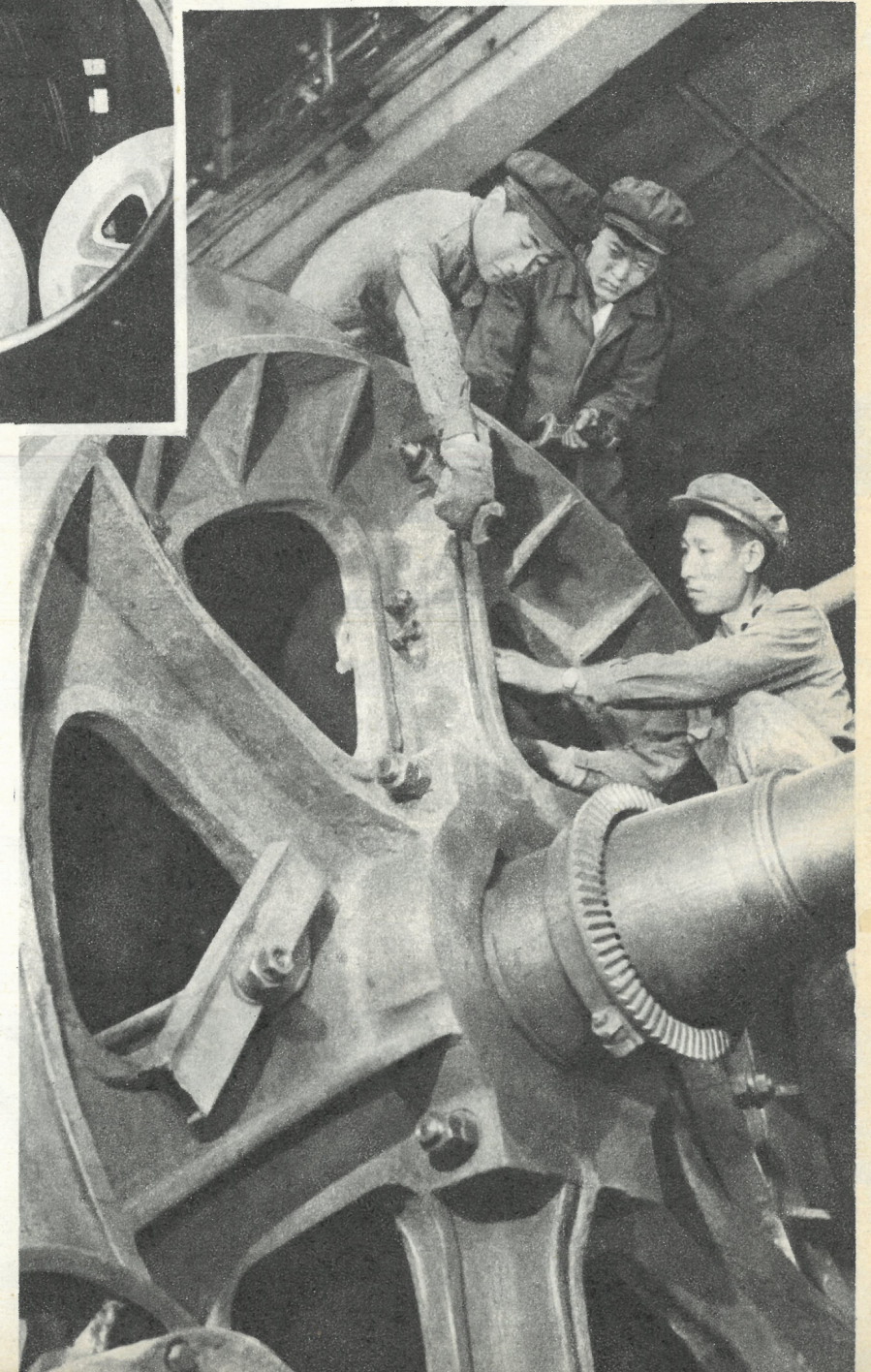
—At the May 10 Factory—

The assemblage of comprehensive coal-mining machines is stepped up

Toothed wheels of large ore-grinding machines are processed



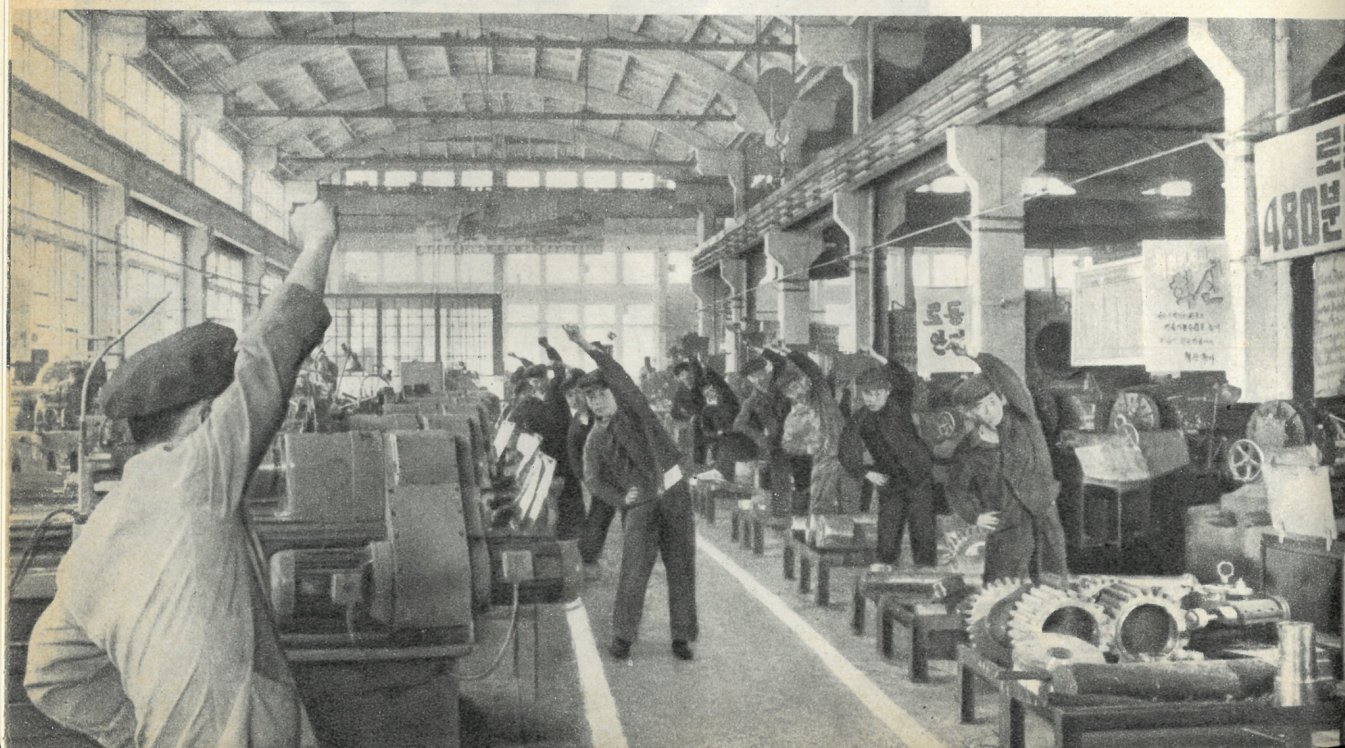
Innovations in the assemblage of the body of the ore-grinding machines





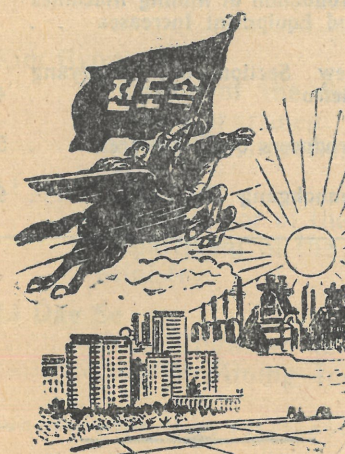
Innovators increase daily

Workers do physical exercises regularly



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ROUND-TABLE TALK

Towards Higher Peak in Socialist Construction

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Our Magazine's Journalist

Full of High Pride

Kim Gyong Tae: I would like to speak first. In capital construction, as in other branches, last year we carried out the plans for



Kim Gyong Tae

Journalist: Last year our people started a grand onward movement to fulfil the magnificent programme, the Second Seven-Year Plan, charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Ring in the new hopeful year 1979 to be marked with a new struggle and glory, we glance back with high pride on great victories won in socialist economic construction last year.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Second Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent programme of economic construction for further increasing the economic power of the country and hastening the complete victory of socialism."

I would like to hear achievements made through the energetic promotion of the three revolutions in the mining and engineering industries, transport, capital construction, agriculture and other branches of the national economy in the first year of the new long-term plan and your resolutions in the new year.

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FRONT COVER: The new year dawns on the pelagic fishing ground

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Mangyong-bong Hill in winter

INSIDE BACK COVER: Excavators are mass-produced

BACK COVER: Pyongyang in winter

the building and assembling of major objects in terms of their value through specialized and concentrated construction.

As is already reported in the press, there was the completion of the first-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the ore-crushing ground of the fourth mining district at the Musan Mine which will greatly contribute to developing the mine into a 10 million-ton ore production base and the grand International Friendship Exhibition, an epitome of our modern national architecture, rose.

Our constructors completed the Pyongyang-Wonsan expressway, the "Chongchon bridge", the longest bridge in our country, the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro and opened them to traffic.

They concentrated efforts on major construction objects—the polyethylene and Orlon plants and paper mill of the Youth Chemical Complex, the Taedonggang Power Station, the second comprehensive processing shop and the first steel plate processing shop of the Tae'an Heavy Machine Plant, the cold rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the Huichon Ejector Factory, the large revolving furnaces of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory and so on—so that they can start their operation far ahead of schedule.

They built the Kyonghung and Hashin Streets in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and modern dwellings and public service establishments in different places, greatly changing the looks of our town and country.

Li Ik Sun: Transport workers started the ful-



Li Ik Sun

filment of the first-year tasks of the new long-range plan with the "200-day battle for a revolution in transport."

During the battle railwaymen strove to carry more goods, implementing the three-point policy of centralized transport, container transport and combined communication. They increased the centralized transport of coal, ores, cement, timber and chemical fertilizers to 135.9 per cent compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, reduced the turn-round time of the freight cars by 0.7 day and augmented the per-waggon freight haulage by 3 tons.

During the battle they carried over 32,000 more tons of goods on a daily average than in the same period of 1977 and fulfilled their freight transport plan at 103.4 per cent. They increased their output of electric locomotives 1.6 times, diesel locomotives 1.5 times, passenger coaches 6 times and freight cars 1.5 times, and carried out their car repair plan successfully.

The electrification of the Kilju-Hyesan railway section (more than 140 kilometres long) was completed and that of the Taedonggang-Sinsongchon railway section was also finished, greatly helping to relax the strains in transport.

Journalist: Last year railwaymen did much work.

Li Ik Sun: Our transport workers worked hard for increased transport, well aware that transport should go ahead of other branches for a big leap forward on all fronts of socialist construction.

Locomotive drivers energetically carried on the movement to haul more freights, and goods stations strove to mechanize loading and unloading operations, improve the organization of transport, and reinforce and modernize railroads.

Repairmen carefully organized the repair of locomotives and waggons and worked in the same spirit as they displayed in ensuring the wartime transport under a hail of enemy bombs during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

Journalist: The great leader said that the mining industry is the main target of the Second Seven-Year Plan. What can you say about successes in that branch?

Li Dae Se: According to the instruction of the great leader to build up nonferrous metal and magnesia clinker bases in Tanchon district during the new long-term plan, we con-

centrated all efforts on reconstructing and expanding mines and factories on a large scale and sharply increasing the production of minerals and magnesia clinker from the first year of the plan.

The Komdok Mine stepped up pit construction and successfully pushed forward the second-stage project to lay a long-distance belt conveyor, expanded the second dressing plant in a big way, and introduced a new floatation system in dressing and considerably raised the dressing rate, using less floating machines.

The Ryongyang Mine put into operation a system of the dense-media preparation plant and reconstructed and enlarged the second ore-crushing plant, built a conveyor incline for deep mining and actively promoted the exploitation of Mt. Soyang richly deposited with magnesite.

The expansion project of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory went ahead mightily and the large revolving furnace started its operation ahead of schedule.

Unprecedented innovations took place in production as well as in construction.

The mines introduced tunnelling jumbos and other mining machines and equipment and energetically conducted the high-speed tunnelling movement. They worked for large-scale mining boldly and in a big way. During the "100-day battle," the Komdok Mine increased its production by 41.6 per cent as against the corresponding period of 1977, the Ryongyang Mine by 47.7 per cent and the Tanchon Magnesia Factory by 59.2 per cent.

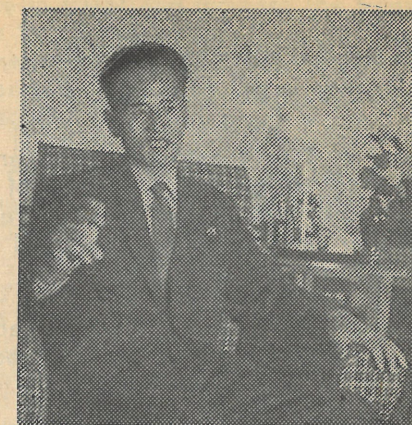
Journalist: You have made really wonderful achievements, increasing your production at such a high rate in one year.

Choe Hyong Sok: The workers of the Tae'an Electric Machinery Factory also attained brilliant production results.

They made 100,000-kva transformers, 25,000 and 21,000-kva transformers, 50,000-kva generators and 6,000-kva generators for the construction sites in different parts of the country.

They also made electric machines and equipment for the expansion work of the Musan Mine and the Tae'an Heavy Machine Plant and mass-produced electric motors for trolley buses in Pyongyang, the mine cars, 40-cubic metre compressors and 4-cubic metre excavators, thus successfully ensuring the production of ordered machines and equipment.

During the "100-day battle," they increased their production by 83.4 per cent, compared with the corresponding period of the previous



Li Dae Se

year, generators by 384.1 per cent, transformers by 143.2 per cent and electric motors by 106 per cent.

Journalist: You have talked only about achievements in industry. You have much to speak of agriculture, I think.

Kang Ho Gil: Last year our county increased grain output some 1.5 times, and per-chongbo rice yield by an average of 1.4 tons and maize 2.6 tons. This is the richest harvest in our county's history.

As you know, North Hamgyong Province, situated in the north, is more greatly influenced by the cold front and its weather is bad. Nevertheless, our northern region on the east coast produced as rich crops as the plain areas on the west coast. This was possible because we, as taught by the great leader, prepared well rice beds, seeded early in spring, raised strong seedlings and transplanted them timely.

Journalist: You mean that the key to rich harvest is the Juche farming methods worked out by the respected and beloved leader.

Kang Ho Gil: Yes, I do. The struggle to thoroughly apply the Juche farming methods is a battle for us to reap a rich harvest. In other words, we strove to do all things promptly and substantially—seeding, transplanting seedlings, introducing a scientific irrigation and fertilizing system, selecting good species and improving land.

Journalist: The respected and beloved leader said that the successful fulfilment of the new long-range plan depends much on the first-year battle.

Your achievements are really precious and proud as the great leader said.

The Great Leader's Sagacious Guidance

Kim Gyong Tae: These successes are, of course, due to the boundless loyalty of our working people to the Party and the revolution and their high revolutionary zeal and creative activeness.

But the more important factor is the great leader's sagacious guidance. He pointed out the clear-cut orientation and ways of economic construction and wisely guided us to implement them splendidly, inspiring us with courage and confidence.

Li Dae Se: You are right. In June last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in the Tanchon district, South Hamgyong Province.

Early in the morning, he visited the revolving-furnace construction site at the Tanchon Magnesia Factory, had a full understanding of the state of construction, and was very satisfied with the large size of the plant under construction. He also went to the construction site of the Tanchon Refinery, saw the blueprint and sand table, settled knotty problems and earnestly instructed to step up the construction by concentrating efforts on it.

He also inspected Tanchon town and instructed to build multi-storeyed apartment houses as soon as possible in the Sintanchon district as many factories are under construction and the workers would grow rapidly and to build a bathing resort and a pleasure



Kang Ho Gil

ground on the seaside for the working people.

He guided two conferences of the mining industrial workers in the Tanchon district and gave a highly important teaching on raising our mining industry to new heights and fully meeting the growing needs of the national economy for nonferrous minerals and magnesia clinker.

Faithful to his teaching, the workers of our complex made innovation after innovation in production and construction in high spirits with a resolution to hit the high target of the new long-term plan at a breath.

Kang Ho Gil: Though busy with state cares, the respected and beloved leader called at many cooperative farms in North Hamgyong Province and Chongjin, analyzed concrete data on spring farming and spoke about the right time of seeding in beds and transplanting seedlings, about preparing cold beds in advance and about scientific and technical irrigation and all other problems arising in agricultural development in the northern region, and energetically guided us to attain the goal of 8.8 million tons of grain.

Li Ik Sun: The great leader, who always devotes great concern to the development of railway transport, gave on-the-spot guidance to transport posts from the beginning of last year, kindled again the fierce flame of "200-day battle for a revolution in transport" and wisely led transport workers to win brilliant victory in this battle.

In his January 2 and 10 teachings on increasing the transport capacity and relaxing strains in transport and in many other instructions the great leader clearly indicated the main goal of the 200-day battle and the ways to attain it and settled all problems arising therefrom promptly.

His wise guidance and constant concern was the source of strength which enabled the railwaymen to bring about a leap forward and innovation every day during the 200-day battle and the sure guarantee of victory.

Choe Hyong Sok: The great leader came to Tae'an at the end of March last year and guided the construction of the Tae'an Heavy Machine Plant on the spot. After his return a new vinalon speed, "Tae'an speed," was created on the construction site, so that we can start the operation of the plant far ahead of schedule.

Journalist: As you have spoken, the great leader charted the bright blueprint, the Second Seven-Year Plan, and commanded us in



Choe Hyong Sok

the first-year battle in the van. So our working people could mightily promote the revolution and construction with our own strength and overcome difficulties, giving free rein to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard working.

Now we are confident that we can fulfil more difficult tasks in future.

Full of Confidence, Towards New Victory

Kim Gyong Tae: The more mighty promotion of socialist construction is a struggle to uphold and glorify the honour of socialism and demonstrate the indestructible strength of the Juche idea.

We will continue to concentrate efforts on major construction objects this year too and work our hardest to complete them as early as possible.

Li Ik Sun: We are resolved to bring about another leap forward in transport, by thoroughly carrying into effect the three-point policy of the Party for transport.

We will steadily improve the organization and command of transport, put the railway operation firmly on a scientific footing and actively introduce the last word in science and technology. We will lay the double track in railway sections with heavy traffic, dynamically push forward railway electrification, actively automate and semi-automate railway sections and shunting yards, widely introduce radio

service in trains and increase the transport capacity to the maximum.

A new turn will take place also in the production of rolling stock this year.

Kang Ho Gil: The great leader said that North Hamgyong Province can produce much more grain. We have set the target of boosting the *per-chongbo* output of rice and maize by 1.5 tons respectively. Well begun is half done. The agricultural working people in our county have already prepared manure and humus and seed beds for this year's farming and are striving to obtain ground water. They learned where the key to rich harvest lies and, full of confidence, are stepping up preparations for this year's farming. They are now filled with a resolution to give joy to the great leader by doing farming as he taught and reaping a richer harvest this year.

Li Dae Se: We miners are also in high spirits. This year we will concentrate efforts on introducing large, modern and high-speed machines and equipment to attain a higher production goal than that for last year. We will step up pit construction at different places and increase the ore mining capacity and build new dressing plants and reconstruct or enlarge the existing dressing plants.

We will speed up especially the expansion project of the Tanchon Magnesia Factory and sharply increase the production of magnesia clinker.

We will overfulfil without fail our state plan assignments for this year by enhancing the function and role of the district complex established by the great leader and properly combining the guidance of production with technical guidance.

Choe Hyong Sok: We will faithfully follow the collectivist principle of life "one for all and all for one!" and fully demonstrate the advantages of the Tae'an work system.

We will always work out plans through consultation with the masses and make the plans their own and successfully guarantee the planned guidance of production.

Kim Gyong Tae: We will continue to dash forward towards higher goals in socialist construction, never stagnating or marking time, to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche started by the great leader.

Journalist: Thank you for your kind words. I wish you greater successes in your work in the new year, too.



On the Juche Idea (1)

To have a correct guiding idea is one of fundamental questions in the revolution. Scientific guiding idea illumines the road ahead of revolution and leads it to victory.

Until the early 1920s the Korean people had ceaselessly waged revolutionary struggles against the imperialist aggressors and the exploiting classes. The Korean revolution, however, had been like a boat with no compass and had repeated bitter setbacks because of lack of its scientific guiding idea.

It was only after the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung fathered the immortal Juche idea and led the popular masses wisely that the Korean people began to wage a dynamic revolutionary struggle for independence and covered the road of world-shaking great victory and glory.

The Juche idea has turned into a great material force in our country and become an unshakable guide to our Party and people in all their activities.

How Was the Juche Idea Fathered?

The Juche idea came into being as a reflection of the demand of the revolutionary struggle for independence, directly the actual need and specific conditions of the Korean revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Hewing out the path of revolution on the basis of the review and analysis of the historical experiences of the Korean revolution, we acquired the Juche idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive power of the revolution and construction; and through the revolutionary struggle and work of construction we further developed and enriched this idea."

When the great leader started his revolutionary activities the communist movement and the anti-Japanese national-libera-

tion struggle of our country had two serious defects.

One was, that the Communists and nationalists who professed themselves to be engaged in the Korean national-liberation movement remained divorced from the masses and a few people of their leadership occupied themselves only in playing with words and factional strife, instead of rousing the masses to the actual revolutionary movement.

Only when the popular masses rise can the revolutionary struggle win. It can never be successful with empty talks and scramble for hegemony, isolated from the masses.

Another was, that there were many factions within the communist movement. These factions formed their own groups

each of three or five persons and, blinded by the lust for hegemony, busied themselves in gaining the recognition of the Communist International, instead of carrying out revolutionary struggle.

As a result, the Korean Communist Party, founded in 1925, was expelled from the Communist International in 1928 and ceased to exist.

In the course of critically analyzing serious defects of the early communist movement and anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had the Juche position that the populace are masters of the revolution and, accordingly, one must go into among them and that one must make the revolution of one's country independently on one's own responsibility, whether or not recognized by others.

His creation of the Juche idea was also associated with the peculiarity of our country's historical development.

Historically our country had been weak and subordinated by other countries owing to the corruption and incompetence of the feudal rulers. So many people developed flunkeyism towards big countries—servile attitude of not believing in their own strength but relying on and serving those countries. This flunkeyism produced dogmatism of mechanically applying the experience and theory of big countries and brought in various brands of opportunism.

These wrong ideas had hindered our country's independent development historically and done great harm to the people's revolutionary struggle.

The establishment of Juche against flunkeyism and dogmatism was especially important because of the geographical situation of our country as a small country among big countries and the complex and arduous character of our revolution, as well as of the peculiarity of its historical development.

The immortal Juche idea was founded in

the crucible of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for national liberation and further developed and enriched in revolutionary practice.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a struggle to drive out foreign aggressors, win national sovereignty and the country's independence, end exploitation and oppression, and achieve the class emancipation of the oppressed toiling masses; it was the hardest struggle ever in history and a struggle to clear an entirely new path of the revolution.

It was a struggle fought against formidable Japanese imperialism, while obtaining all supplies by our own efforts, without any state or regular army support.

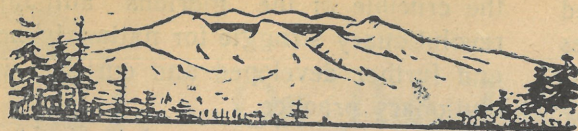
There was neither any ready-made theory nor experience applicable to this struggle. And we had to use our own brains to formulate the revolutionary line, methods of struggle and the strategy and tactics of the revolution.

The establishment of Juche was a question of key importance on which the issue of our revolution depended, a vital problem which would determine the future of our nation.

In the course of leading the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung further developed the Juche idea that the masses of the people solve everything and one must maintain the independent and creative position for success in the revolution.

As you have seen above, in the course of leading the arduous Korean revolution along the road of victory, he fathered the immortal Juche idea on the basis of a scientific analysis of the ardent aspiration of the people of the world for independence and the requirement of the new stage of the development of the international communist movement.

The creation of the Juche idea was the brilliant fruition of his great revolutionary activities, his ideological and theoretical activities and his revolutionary practice.



"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

Heroic Battle in Defence of Hsiaowangching

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, founded in April 1932, grew rapidly into a great force shaking the Japanese imperialist colonial rule to the core.

Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists held a cabinet conference in August 1933 and discussed the issue of "public peace" in Manchuria centring around Chientao and sent their high-ranking officials to Manchuria to have secret talks with the war maniacs of the Kwantung Army.

After repeated talks they worked out a plan for "winter punitive operations." Its aim was to spearhead their attack against the Hsiaowangching guerrilla base in Wangching County—the headquarters of the Korean revolution—where the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was guiding the whole Korean revolution including the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and "strike and wipe out of existence" simultaneously all the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River, in close coordination of the army, gendarme and police force.

According to such a thick-headed plan, they massed their huge aggressive armed forces in Chientao.

All-People Defence System

The respected and beloved leader Comrade

Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist, saw through the attempt of the enemy and put forward the policy to crush the enemy and defend the guerrilla bases with his superb strategy and tactics and the united strength of the guerrillas and the people in the bases.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had this to say:

If all people in the bases fight in coordination with the guerrillas, they can defeat any enemy.

The great leader further reinforced and perfected the defence system in the guerrilla bases, while arming more firmly the guerrillas and the people in the bases politically and ideologically. He enlisted excellent youth in the armed units and fully prepared militarily all people in the bases who could fight the enemy.

All people in the Hsiaowangching base, young and old, came out as one and got fully ready to wipe out the enemy, in high spirits.

The Japanese imperialists started the large-scale "winter punitive operations" against the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River all at once.

The KPRA, together with the people, had to fight a fierce battle against the huge armed forces of Japanese imperialism which were scores of times as large as it and equipped with planes, guns and new-type arms.

Active Defence and Harassment in Enemy's Rear

The enemy troops encircled the guerrilla bases along the Tuman-gang River ring

upon ring and gunned them into a sea of fire before attack. Over 5,000 enemy troops attacked the Hsiaowangching guerrilla base from three sides.

They attempted successive attacks, employing dilatory tactics.

Seeing through the enemy's attempt, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered all his units in the guerrilla bases to foil the enemy's attempt by first surprise attack and then wage a war of attrition by active defence.

He made the guerrilla units wipe out the enemy troops, who besieged the Hsiaowangching guerrilla base and were attacking it from different sides, applying skilfully decoy, ambush, surprise attack and other brilliant

tactics. The guerrillas dealt the first blow to the enemy force at a steep mountain and then gave blow after blow to it by flexible tactics, leading it to rugged mountains or valleys.

The vicious enemy troops suffered heavy losses everywhere, but they did not give up their attack. They hurled even the troops in the rear against the Hsiaowangching guerrilla base where there was the headquarters of the revolution, in order to wipe it out.

However, the hero-defenders of the base fought like a lion to hit back the enemy troops and defend the headquarters of the revolution where the great leader was.

When the guerrillas were giving straight shots to the enemy troops and fighting them with bayonets, people carried ammunition



to them and, together with them, wiped out the enemy troops with rocks, axes and spears. The Children's Corps members and women too bravely fought the enemy.

The heroic defence battles were fought also in other guerrilla bases.

The guerrillas and people, united in a body, heroically defended their bases by themselves with explosives and arms made by themselves and weapons seized from the enemy.

The enemy troops attempted desperate attacks with fresh reinforcements and planes, artilleries and machine guns. But their attempts were crushed at every step and they sustained telling blows.

Having suffered defeat after defeat in the one-odd-month battle, the enemy concentrated all their forces mobilized for the "winter punitive operations" in Hsiaowangching valleys and mountains around it.

Closely following the situation, the great leader applied the tactics of properly combining the defence of the base with the harassment in the enemy rear.

He bisected the KPRA. He ordered one unit to remain in the base to actively defend it, applying diverse tactics such as surprise attack, decoy and ambush and he himself led another unit deep into the enemy rear to attack the enemy from behind.

In this way the enemy troops were like a rat in a trap in every valley, while their "punitive centres" were razed to the ground.

Their desperate "punitive operations" against the bases ended in a complete fiasco.

The heroic battle in defence of Hsiaowangching and other guerrilla bases was crowned with the brilliant victory of the KPRA.

An officer of the 10th division of the enemy which was mostly destroyed in the "punitive operations" against the bases said in sheer admiration for the great leader's superb art of leadership:

"General Kim Il Sung is a young general only 21 years old.

"It is beyond imagination that such a young general defeats the 'crack' hordes of Japanese imperialism with incomparably small military force and inferior arms, using his outstanding military strategy and tactics."

New Legends

The news of the victory won by the KPRA in the battle to defend Hsiaowangching thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant art of command spread like wildfire among the people, producing many legends:

"General Kim Il Sung makes everything he needs at any time as if by magic.

Once the Japs saw the Korean army entering into a mountain. They encircled the mountain ring upon ring and began to attack it.

General Kim Il Sung fired a shot. Instantly all trees changed into soldiers and all dry leaves and stones turned into bullets and bombs, annihilating the enemies."

"The General uses magic, they say, so that Japanese guns cannot go off."

When the people saw Japanese imperialist troops swarming to the base, they were very anxious about the revolution. But, at the Japanese aggressor troops beating a disgraceful retreat, carrying a number of corpses, as well as at the news about the victory of the KPRA, they were very delighted with: "Japs were beaten all hollow in the Hsiaowangching valley. They came back in board clothes." This was how new words "board clothes" appeared in the world.

The great victory in the battle to defend Hsiaowangching under the brilliant command of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary event which dealt heavy military and political blows at the Japanese imperialists, further expanded the anti-Japanese armed struggle and gave a great impetus to the Korean revolution as a whole.

The battle shattered to smithereens the myth of "might" of the Japanese imperialist aggressor troops and, on the contrary, it made the KPRA and the guerrilla bases invincible and indestructible.

The battle in defence of Hsiaowangching which went down forever in the annals of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of our people as a heroic epic and the lofty spirit displayed in the battle greatly inspire our people in their revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

Second Seven-Year Plan and Heavy Industry

Our people embarked upon the fulfilment of the second-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

In his report to the 30th birthday central celebration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Juche-orientation, modernization and scientific construction of the national economy are the primary objectives of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and constitute the strategic line that must be followed with all consistency in the econo-

mic construction of socialism for the future."

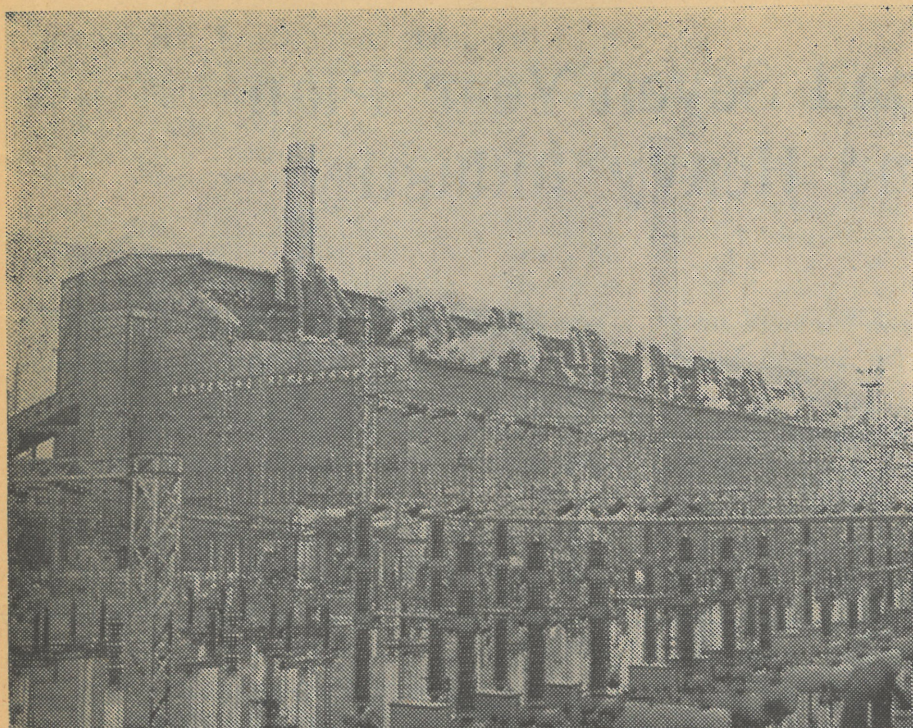
Juche-orientation, modernization and scientific construction of the national economy are the decisive guarantee for promoting socialist construction and strengthening the national economy.

The Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) sets itself an unprecedentedly high goal and envisages a very high rate of production growth.

In this plan period our industrial output will increase 2.2 times, with the production of the

The Toksong opencast coal mining face of the Tokchon District Mining Industry Complex works innovations in coal production





Part of the Pukchang Thermal Power Station

means of production growing 2.2 times and consumer goods 2.1 times. This means that our industrial output will make an average annual increase of 12.1 per cent.

The central task in industry under the plan is to make the most of its foundations and further expand it so as to increase its Juche character and further modernize and scientize all its branches.

An important task in making the national economy Juche-oriented is to develop the economy more many-sidedly and comprehensively by relying upon our rich natural resources and the firm foundations of industry, and settle all problems arising in the socialist construction by our own efforts to suit the specific conditions of our country.

In order to accelerate the socialist construction with our own efforts, techniques and re-

sources without depending upon others, we are to further develop particularly power and mining industries.

By consolidating our own power base relying on domestic resources and developing the power industry definitely ahead of other branches during the plan period, the output of electricity will reach 56,000-60,000 million kwh in 1984.

In the plan period the mining industry will be developed to further strengthen the independent fuel and raw material bases of the country and raise the annual output of coal to 70-80 million tons and iron ore to 16 million tons and nonferrous metal ores to one million tons.

During the new long-term plan period we will carry out with flying colours the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea on strengthening

the independence of the metallurgical industry so as to increase the production capacity of steel and rolled steel markedly and boost rapidly the production of second-stage processed metal goods. Thus, in 1984 our output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel will reach 6.4-7 million tons, steel 7.4-8 million tons and rolled steel 5.6-6 million tons. This is an important guarantee for establishing Juche more firmly in our economic construction and mightily promoting the technical revolution.

During the Second Seven-Year Plan period we will energetically promote the modernization and scientification of the national economy and comprehensively mechanize and automate all production processes and put all branches of the national economy on a new scientific-technical basis.

For the modernization and scientification of the national economy it is essential to deepen the technical revolution and work fresh innovations in the engineering industry.

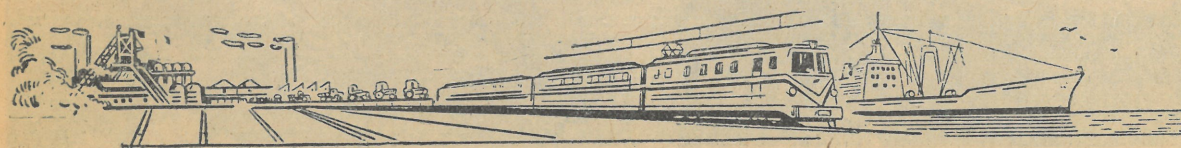
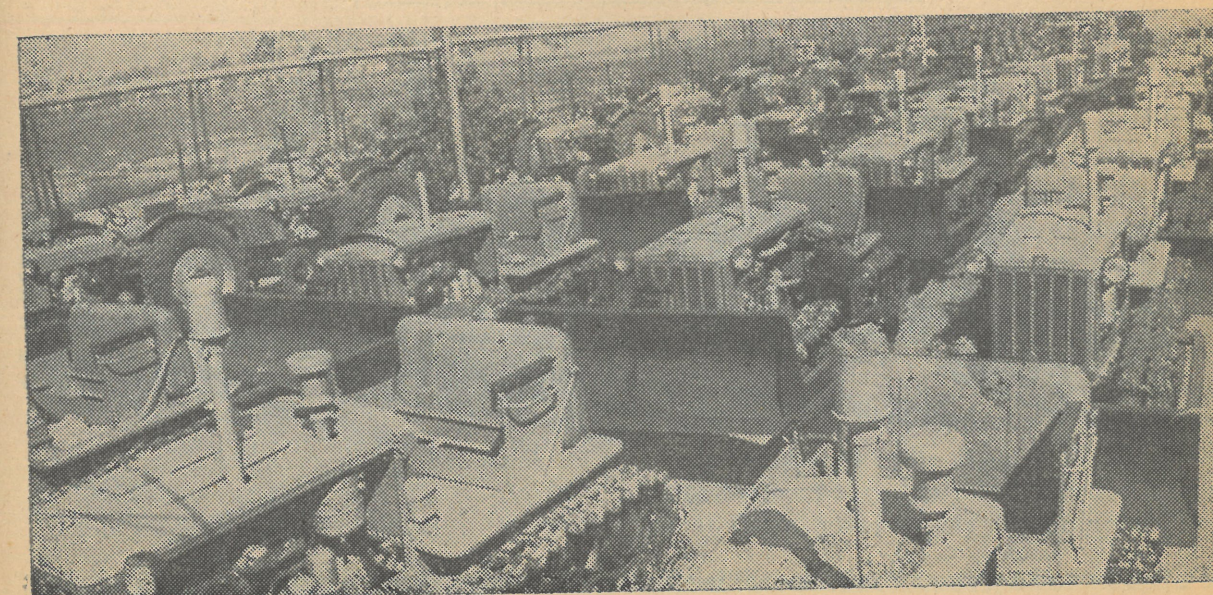
During the plan period the engineering industry, the heart of industry and the basis of technical progress, will develop rapidly and the annual output of engineering products will

reach 5 million tons. In 1984 the output of machine tools will reach 50,000. In particular, the production of heavy, special, semi-automatic, automatic and single-purpose machine tools will be noticeably increased.

We will expand and consolidate the heavy equipment production bases and increase rapidly the production of large-capacity power equipment such as large hydraulic and thermal power turbines and generators and 220-ton boilers; heavy-duty lorries such as "Chajuho" and "Konsolho"-model; and various kinds of heavy machines needed in the mining industry and grand nature-remaking projects such as 300-h.p. bulldozers, 4-cubic-metre excavators and multi-purpose excavating machines. And we will turn out and supply complete sets of equipment for the modern factories and enterprises to be built anew. In the new plan period we will bring the annual output of tractors badly needed for farm mechanization to 45,000 and rapidly develop the electronic and automation industries.

In the Second Seven-Year Plan period the chemical and building-material industries will

"Pungnyon"-model bulldozers are mass-produced



rapidly develop as well.

The chemical industry will rapidly develop in order to carry out overall agricultural chemicalization, expand the raw material bases of industry and increase the economic independence of the country. Thus, in the new plan period the output of chemical fertilizers will increase 1.6 times, agricultural chemicals 2 times, synthetic fibres 1.8 times and plastics 2 times.

We will continue to make efforts for the production of chemical fertilizers and raise their output to 5 million tons in 1984.

In order to ensure success in the vast construction work under the new long-term plan, we will further develop the building-material industry.

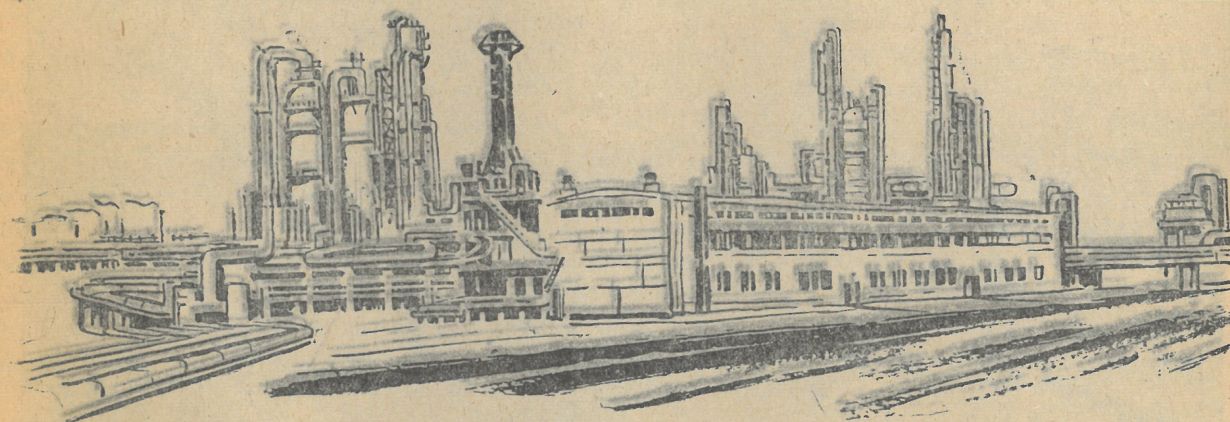
While actively introducing new techniques and building more calcining ovens in the existing cement factories, we will step up the con-

struction of new cement factories, so that in 1984 the output of cement will reach 12-13 million tons.

In the new long-term plan period signal progress will be made in the production of consumer goods and the people's living standard elevated higher still.

The Second Seven-Year Plan is a brilliant blueprint associated with the far-reaching plan of the great leader for the eternal prosperity and welfare of our country and people and it carries his great love for us all.

When the new plan is fulfilled, our socialist industrial country will reach new heights in production scale, the output of major manufactured goods, the rate of production growth and technical equipment, convincingly demonstrate its might in all spheres of politics, economy and culture, and become better to live in and more cultured.



Far-reaching Boundless Love

—A Story of Miracle-working Great Love That
Saved a Man from Brink of Death Abroad—

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful."

The respected and beloved leader values man most in the world and makes everything serve him. His noble love reaches not only people at home but also those abroad, making them hold dear their motherland.

An ordinary worker in external economic service was on the brink of death by accident abroad and it was said there was no hope of life for him. But he was saved from the jaws of death to tread his homeland again and work at his former position. This legend-like story is a living example showing the happiness of our people enjoying the far-reaching boundless love.

A Doctor Sent Personally

One day in June 1977 an urgent cable arrived at Pyongyang from Valletta, the capital of Malta, the island in the Mediterranean.

The cable said that a man of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, sent to that country as a member of our technical delegation, was seriously wounded in an accident and hospitalized but there was no hope of revival.

Bone fractured at nine places of the chest,

waist, shoulders and legs, his small intestines ruptured, lungs injured and the head seriously bruised, he lost all his senses and was hovering between life and death.

The ministry cadres lost no time to discuss a measure.

They cabled at once to Malta, giving an instruction to their men in Malta that an arrangement must be made with the authorities there to save the life of the patient, and that they should constantly keep the home-

land informed of the state of the patient.

The ministry also made a report on this to its superior authorities. Thus, this mishap came to the knowledge of an aide to the great leader. The aide read the report more than once with a heavy heart. Soon after he had to report many things presented that day to the great leader.

How to treat this case! If the respected and beloved leader knew about this, he would worry much. He knew full well that the great leader always cares more deeply than anyone else about even the slightest misfortune of his revolutionary soldiers. It was also impossible for him to pigeonhole the matter.

Undetermined and restless, he was about to read once again the paper in question, when the telephone on the desk rang. It was from the great leader.

He reported to the great leader through telephone how the assignments given by him were being executed and what questions were newly raised by the subordinate organs. But he hesitated and did not mention the mishap.

The great leader, however, kindly asked him if he had anything else to say to him.

"Dear great leader, there is a case, frankly speaking, of a technician dispatched to Malta...." He started.

In this way, the mishap of an ordinary technician came to the knowledge of the great leader who guides the whole Party and the entire people with the heavy responsibility of revolution and construction on his shoulders.

The respected and beloved leader asked in an anxious tone if the functionary of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs was seriously wounded, and instructed to send

a staff member of our embassy in Romania to Malta so as to understand the state of the patient and look well after him.

After a short pause he said in a low voice that the patient must be taken home for treatment if possible.

The aide felt a lump in his throat when the great leader laid stress on the word "home". That word expressed his earnest wish to



Chon Chun Hong saved from the brink of death

save the patient at any cost, though Malta is far away and he was in a critical condition.

In order to take the patient back home as early as possible, the great leader instructed the Party to send an able doctor of a clinical research institute and various precious medicaments to Malta.

At the story of such great love, all the staff of the ministry concerned and the patient's family were moved to tears, when the sixth urgent cable came from Malta, which read: "...The patient is getting worse.

Send his family."

An open reply cable to it was sent to Malta and Romania, conveying the great love for the patient.

While the wireless operator was radioing it, in her room were many ministry workers and the patient's wife and youngest daughter Gwang Ok, a primary school girl.

...A doctor is soon to leave for Malta according to the earnest instructions of the great leader and the Party; his passport No. 0021866; make a full arrangement so that he, upon his arrival in Romania, can leave for Malta along with your embassy staff member; keep the patient alive at any cost till the doctor arrives!

Mist gathered in the eyes of all those present over the great love.

"Mam, don't cry. Dad never dies! The fatherly Marshal is sending him a doctor and drugs...." The daughter pulled her mother by the sleeve and shook it. But her mother Chon Ui Jong shook with sobs more convulsively.

Tears fell also on the back of the operator's hands in large drops.

Just that moment, a car was running along the street, now past Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang, hooting aloud and with bright headlight in daytime. In it was a famous doctor of the clinical research in-

stitute who was hurrying to the airport, with a trunk containing precious medicines on his lap, to catch a plane soon to take off.

The moving news reached Malta. A member of our delegation rushed to the hospital, to the patient. He shouted, "Comrade Chon Chun Hong, come to your senses even once this moment. The great leader wishes you to rise again and come back to the bosom of the fatherland...." He repeated this between sobs, grasping the bed, although he knew that the patient could not hear.

At this story doctors and nurses in charge of the patient were also moved. They exclaimed: "We bet you we have never heard such a story. There are many countries on the globe. But we have never seen so grateful a country as yours."

This gripping story went from mouth to mouth to spread throughout Valletta.

When our doctor sent by the great leader arrived at Valletta, papers of that country reported it as a big news. The sole daily paper of Malta, *Orizont*, featured his arrival, pointing out that the great leader sent him to Valletta to save the life of a technician. Now the whole of Valletta, nay, the whole Malta came to know of this fact and they spoke of it as "a really great love," as "an inconceivable event in the world."

Song of Love in Operating Room

When our doctor arrived in Malta, the patient was in a critical condition.

Still unconscious, the patient could neither

breathe nor eat. And his operated belly was badly swollen. The doctor instantly knew it to be symptoms of serious suppurative peri-

tonitis. This was not only danger the patient faced. The analysis of the state of the patient and results of his treatment revealed that the patient's heart had stopped for some time. Medical science defines even the three-minute stoppage of the heart of such a patient as very fatal. However, the function of his heart stopped for five minutes. This might destroy and degenerate many cerebral cells. There appeared many symptoms of injury and destruction of the central nervous cells in his left eye and arms and legs.

A foreign doctor, who performed his belly operation, said to our doctor, after explaining the details of his operation:

"It should be said a miracle that this patient stays alive still now. That is why we invited not you but his family."

"No, the medical science of our Juche Korea has never declared death to such a patient. Our medical science follows the policy of the great leader and the Party which calls for valuing human life most!"

Saying this to himself, our doctor paced round the patient's bed.

He had to operate the patient's belly once more. This was the only way to save the patient. But, could the patient endure the difficult operation? This was the question.

"In my opinion, you'd better think it over. The patient may not endure the operation. If he can't...?"

The foreign doctor said this more than once to our doctor hurrying with the preparations for operation.

Our doctor said calmly:

"You are right. It is generally known that in such a case the patient cannot endure the operation. We, however, must make him endure the operation without fail. This is not a mere treatment. The great leader wishes the patient to revive. The operation

is a battle to be won without fail by the joint efforts of the patient and me, a doctor."

Our doctor, the foreign doctor and a nurse of Malta entered the operating room. An interpreter of our delegation was also there. He carried a white package wrapped with utmost care in his hands.

Our doctor took it and undid it. It was a small black glossy tape recorder. Putting it at the patient's head, the doctor said as if the patient heard his words:

"Comrade Chon, you must endure this operation. In the fatherland the great leader is now waiting for you to return!"

He switched on the recorder and the faint melody came from it, filling the room gripped with tension:

*Thinking of this happiness today,
We sing of the grace of the leader.
Moved to tears by fatherly love,
We take oath to be loyal to the leader.*

...

Singing this song, the patient had gone up and down the marble stairs of the university and walked along the Taedong-gang riverside, taking his sons and daughters by the hand on holidays. Whenever he had sung the song, he had shed tears of boundless gratitude to the great leader and the glorious Party for having brought up him, a son of a worker, into a Party member and a worker of Juche Korea in external economic service.

When the unforgettable melody was repeating itself, creating a solemn atmosphere in the operating room, the nurse shouted, carelessly:

"Come, come and see this!"

A curved line of the heart function of the patient showed an upward trend as if a

crescendo. The period of the curved line also became much evened.

"Really wonderful. The modern history of operation, I think, should make special mention of the strength of the great love!"

Saying this, the foreign doctor, who was following with wonder the scene in the operating room from the beginning, winked away his tears.

"You are right! Quite right! Our patient is now coming back to life not at the hands of a doctor but under the loving care of the great leader and our Party!"

Saying this half to himself, the doctor nimbly moved the surgical knife but he also could not keep back his tears.

The patient survived the operation.

The first worst was over.

Now the doctor had to recover the consciousness of the patient and revive all his physiological functions.

Around that time, a functionary of our country arrived in Romania by plane, carrying a big medicine box with him. The next day, a leading functionary of our embassy in Romania flew to Malta with it. As soon as he arrived at Valletta, he hurried to the hospital and gave the medicine box to the doctor and said in tears:

"These are the medicines of great love from the great leader and our Party!..."

With a lump in his throat, the doctor could not open the medicine box at once.

The box contained precious medicines effective to make the patient's heart beat, normalize his temperature, pulse and blood pressure and recover his consciousness and revive all his bodily functions.

By the virtue of the medicines of great love the patient began to get better. By

favour of the Malta government he was moved into a hospital attached to the Malta government hospital.

One early morning the patient who had lost consciousness opened his eyes for the first time. He regained his senses some 25 days after his mishap. At this happy news, the members of our delegation and Malta's doctors and nurses who had looked well after the patient from the first day of his injury rushed to see him.

But the patient was still dim in his consciousness. He could not distinguish people around his bed.

"Comrade Chun Hong, the great leader earnestly asked us to cure and take you to the homeland. And he sent a doctor and precious medicines!"

Though they knew he might not understand what they said, they repeated the same. A change in the patient's face became apparent little by little. Though he could not remember everything, he could understand only what they said and what love he was enjoying.

A mist gathered in his eyes.

The patient's eyes turned to the window through which the sun shone in warmly.

The moment he saw the bright morning sunrise, his tightly pursed mouth began to move. Slowly words came out of his mouth, "Ah mother—land—!"

All felt a lump in their throat.

The motherland he uttered meant the great leader and our grateful Party.

"Comrade Chun Hong, let's go, let's go to our homeland where there are the great leader and our Party!"

Our doctor and all members of the delegation shook with sobs.

At this sight, Malta's nurse covered her

face with her hands and Malta's doctor took off his spectacles to wipe away tears with his handkerchief.

That evening a telegram came to Pyongyang from Valletta, informing that the patient was able to go to the fatherland soon.

He Treads Soil of the Fatherland Again

One morning in early August 1977, the patient and his party left for our fatherland by plane.

Our fatherland spared nothing for his life and sent a plane and a big trade ship on a voyage at ocean.

When they were returning to the motherland across oceans and continents, their hearts were full of gratitude to their fatherland which brought the patient back to life.

On their way home our embassy staff in different countries looked after the patient with warm love.

When they stopped over in a country, our embassy doctor touched and pressed the patient's body where wounds were healing up, and shed tears of joy, saying that our leader would be glad and feel relieved.

An embassy staff member's wife made potato starch noodle for the patient and another wife prepared Korean *kimchi* (pickled vegetable) for him.

She said: "This *kimchi* carries the warm love of the fatherland. The fatherland telephoned us that you would soon arrive and told us to prepare tasty *kimchi* so as to improve your appetite!..."

From her words, the patient felt heartily grateful to the motherland.

When they embraced him and passed their

hands over his body and when he was at a table full of the love of the fatherland, he could not keep back tears of gratitude to the great leader.

When their plane was flying over the sky of a country with changeable air current, the patient breathed hard.

At once the doctor measured his blood pressure.

According to the doctor's words a functionary opened the medicine cases one after another.

All eyes in the plane turned to them. The eyes seemed to ask who they were and who the patient was, whom they had paid all their attention to from the very moment of take-off.

But our people could not feel it.

After a while, the patient breathed freely and the doctor's face was bright with relief. All faces in the plane lit up with joy.

Passengers asked the doctor thoughtfully who the patient was.

In short, he was the great leader's revolutionary soldier, a citizen of Juche Korea. But, in order to make them understand the true meaning of the words, it was necessary to explain how the patient was saved from death to return to his fatherland.

Our functionary and the doctor spoke to

them about the patient.

Passengers from Western and Northern Europe and Africa and from many other countries of the world were deeply moved by their story.

"We envy you. We envy the patient. It is wonderful that an ordinary technician enjoys such a great love!" said a passenger from Western Europe, bending over the patient and clasping his hands.

The passengers having different languages, colours and political views, religious beliefs and living under different social systems heartily envied citizens of Juche Korea. This was their admiration for the great human love reaching from one end of the earth to the other.

One day in mid-August 1977 the fatherland warmly received the patient and his party.

Later, at Nervous Surgery 4 of the Pyongyang Medical College Hospital he had bone transplanted and got modern treatment for the recovery of all functions. The night before he left the hospital, the patient paced up and down the ward, in great excitement at the thought of returning to his revolutionary post.

Near midnight the door of the ward was opened quietly.

The nurse with a big trunk in her hand

and the doctor in his charge entered the ward with his wife. They were followed by his sons and daughters Gwang Su, Gwang Nam, Gwang Suk and Gwang Ok and a functionary of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs and cadres of the hospital. He could not believe his own eyes and stood still like a statue.

A functionary of the ministry spoke for his family who were at a loss for words:

"Comrade Chon, the great leader saw that you go to a sanatorium with your family to fully recover your health. He even cared to take your children with you as they, long separated from you, want to be with you."

His children folded themselves in his embrace while he was choked with tears. Tears coursed down the cheeks of children and wife.

Chon Chun Hong cried from the bottom of his heart:

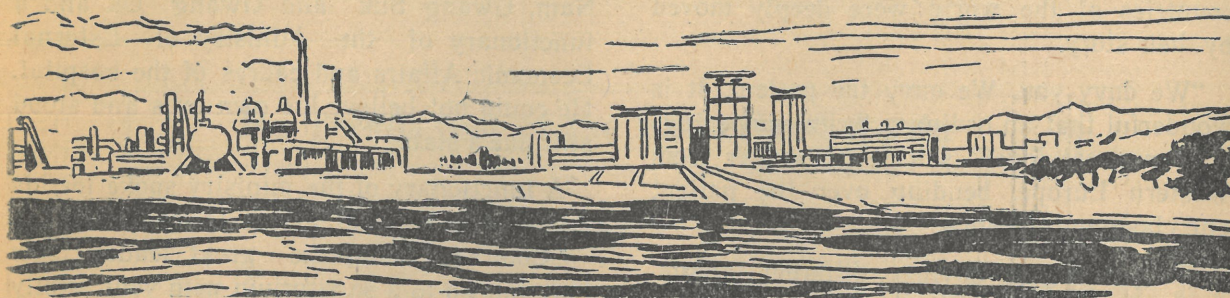
"No matter how hard I and my family work for the great leader, we shall never be able to pay back his great love."

Half a year later, one day in May 1978, Comrade Chon Chun Hong, who had come back from the sanatorium, went to work amid the blessing of his family and neighbours.

Now he is working in good health as ever.

Li Sok Sun

Along the Chongchon River (1)



The Chongchon River is one of our longest rivers. It flows into the West Sea of Korea, in the northwestern part of our country.

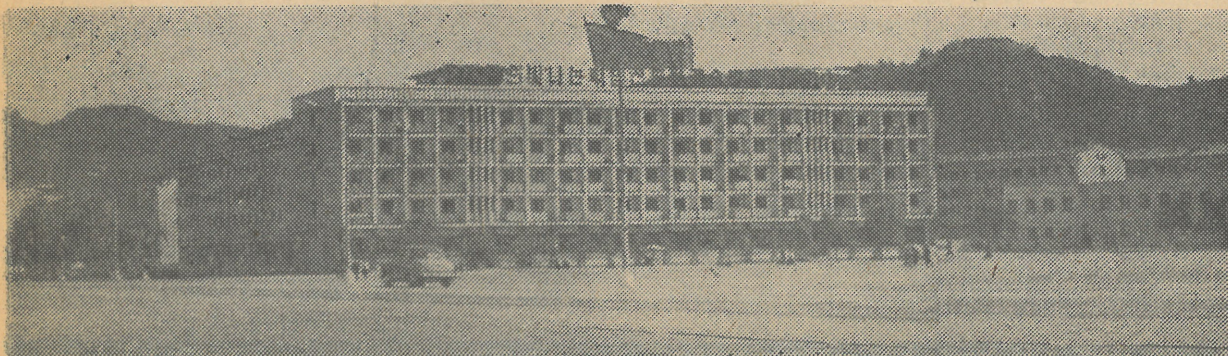
Rising in the southwestern slope of the thickly wooded Rangrim Mountain, the river is joined with 30-odd long or short tributaries such as the Huichon, the Taeryong, the Kuryong and others and passes Huichon, Hyangsan, Kujang, Kaechon and Anju and the vast Yoldusamcholli plain on its seaward journey of over 200 kilometres.

The water is clear and blue, so the river was named Chongchon (Clear River).

On the riversides there are socialist modern villages, new cities and towns, and factories and enterprises which cast huge shadow on the flow.

The new radical change on the riversides full of the melancholy wheezes of bellows and deep sighs of peasants for ages clearly shows the brilliant success our people attained in the course of their onward march, upholding the banner of Juche, under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Part of Huichon city



"Mother Factory"

There is the city of Huichon where the upper Chongchon River and its big tributary, the Huichon Stream, meet. The city boasts of the Huichon Machine-tool Factory, the "mother factory" of our engineering industry.

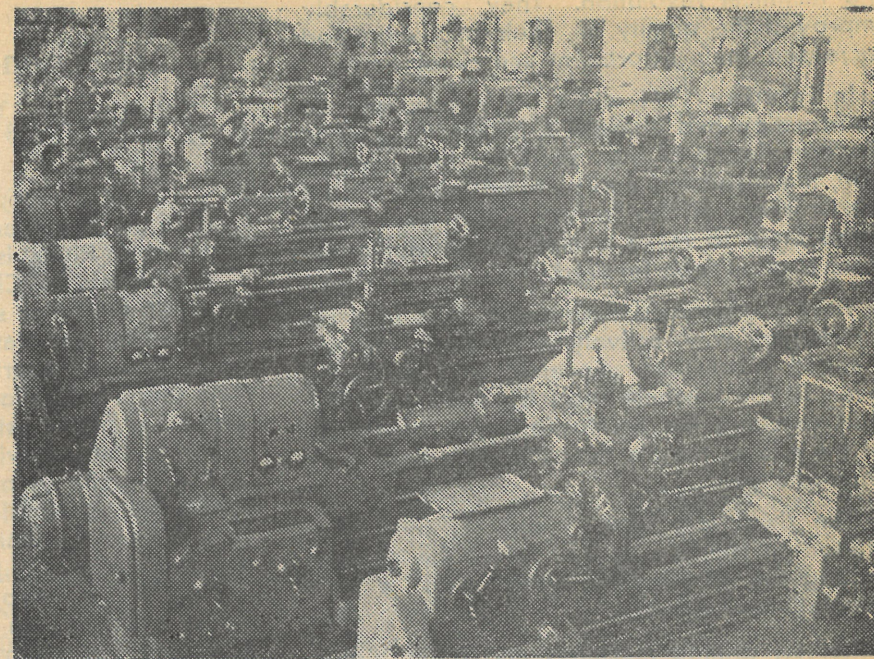
This is the first modern big machine-tool factory in our country built during the last war.

Before liberation we had no engineering industry.

We began to build it after liberation. But it was completely destroyed in the early days of the war started by the US imperialists.

October 1951. The war decisive of the destiny of our fatherland was at its height and the world people followed us in trying ordeals with anxiety.

Highly-efficient machine tools are mass-produced



One day, at the Supreme Headquarters, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said to a functionary in this vein:

If we are to carry out our revolution by ourselves in future too, we, even in the hard conditions of the war, must lay a base for engineering industry now.

Only by doing this can we restore rapidly the destroyed national economy after the victory in the war and turn our country into an industrial state.

We must establish an engineering industry base in such a rear as Huichon which is near a power base and convenient in traffic.

Later he received a report from a surveying group which returned from on-the-spot inspection and instructed to start the construction of the base on a full scale.

In response to the call of the great leader workers, together with a huge amount of materials, started to arrive at Huichon from all over the country through the enemy bombing.

On December 25 that year Huichon rang in the flaking snow with the first blast to break ground for the machine-tool factory, drowning the whirl of US imperialist air pirates.

A little away from the factory stands today a small historic farm house.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stopped at this house for a night while guiding the factory construction on the spot in February 1953, when the war was at its height.

Thus, our engineering industry began to rise in the crucible of the Fatherland Liberation War.

It started to turn out its first machine tools early in 1954, immediately after the ceasefire.

The great leader visited this factory again in April 1954, and instructed the workers there to turn it into a mother factory to put out good machine tools in the same spirit as they had displayed in defeating the US imperialists.

Faithful to his instructions, they boosted the production capacity of their factory sharply in a short time and began to mass-produce modern machine tools.

And, through a technical innovation movement they brought about the comprehensive mechanization and automation of the production processes.

Embarking on the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan in 1961, they began to turn out new machines including oil-pressure duplicating milling machine and copying lathe, and then sharply increased the production of large-size machines, thereby contributing greatly to

the technical revolution. They considerably improved the quality of their products and increased their assortment scores of times.

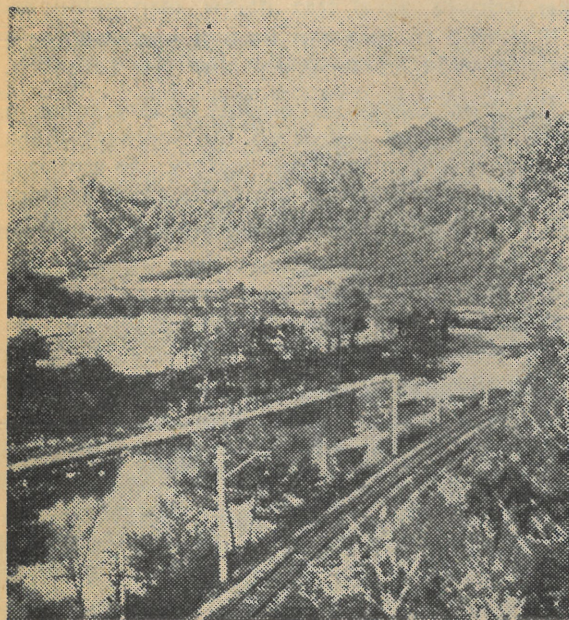
In February 1971 when our revolution and construction had entered a higher stage after the completion of the socialist industrialization, the respected and beloved leader visited the workers of the factory again and called upon them to make a new technical innovation, a great leap forward.

They reorganized their production in a revolutionary way, actively automated and specialized production processes and produced over 10,000 machine tools by April 15, 1972, thus reaching the production level envisaged at the end of the Six-Year Plan in a little more than one year.

The flame of new technical innovation started in Huichon spread to all the country, setting the whole land agog with a fresh revolutionary upsurge.

Lathes, drilling machines and other highly-efficient machine tools produced at this factory are welcomed at home and abroad.

The scenic upper Chongchon River



Huichon—Youth City

Huichon, a modern city for workers on the Chongchon River, is perfectly a picture.

The streets to Chupyong and Chonpyong-dong on the other side of the stream from the Huichon railway station are lined with modern multi-storeyed apartment houses for the workers there. Educational, cultural, health service and other public establishments and shops and other welfare service facilities are well laid out in the city. A promenade runs delightfully along the streamside. There are pleasure grounds for the working people at scenic places in the city.

People live a happy life in the beautiful and water and air-clean city, a paradise.

Before liberation the Japanese imperialist aggressors felled trees in this area at random and carried them away.

The area is mountainous and the people there earned their living by planting potato and barnyard millet in hillside plots.

After liberation Huichon rapidly developed into a modern city with machine, timber and local industries and advanced agriculture.

Now the rich natural resources are extensively exploited to promote the people's welfare.

Over 20 local industry factories produce foodstuffs, textiles, clothes, daily necessities and furniture from local raw materials and satisfy the local demand for consumer goods with their products.

There are scores of schools at various levels including the Huichon Technical College for workers and their sons and daughters. Vegetable and stock farms in the suburbs supply the workers with fresh greens, eggs and meat all the year round. They are also amply provided with fresh fish throughout the year as the city has a modern freezing plant and normally operates freezing cars.

The local people, who had lived in ignorance and poverty for thousands of years, are leading the happiest life today, envying nothing in the world, under the constant concern and care of the fatherly leader.

Kwon O Sik

A New Chemical Industry Center Has Risen

On the occasion of the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Ponghwa Chemical Factory, another great monumental creature of our times, started operation. Its first-stage project was completed in a little more than one year thanks to the patriotic devotion and creative activeness of the constructors and the three-revolution team members.

It stands on a wide riverside once full of songs of wild birds. High and low towers, a long stretch of pipeline, big silver-white tanks and buildings fully demonstrate its grandeur.

This modernly-equipped chemical factory is very great in the scale and capacity of production and the variety of its products.

It will produce and supply sufficient semi-finished goods and many kinds of new finished goods to different branches of our industry.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In the sphere of capital construction it is necessary to build new large chemical industry centres as soon as possible so as to further develop the chemical industry of our country."

The great leader put forward the policy of setting up a modern chemical industry centre with both organic and inorganic chemical

industries and steadily expanding and reinforcing it. He came to the spot, picked out the site of the factory and indicated the concrete orientation and ways to build it well for the eternal prosperity of the country.

Emphasizing that the factory was a major object of construction, he sent many good constructors and paid close attention to the direction of the project, distribution of labour and supply of materials.

He took a step to get the whole country to assist the project, solved knotty problems promptly and looked well after every aspect of the constructors' life.

In order to implement his instructions the constructors and assistants conducted a vigorous speed campaign to build the factory.

They concentrated efforts on main objects and wrought a great success for four months from October 1977 to January last year. They fully displayed revolutionary zeal and collective heroism in the bitter cold.

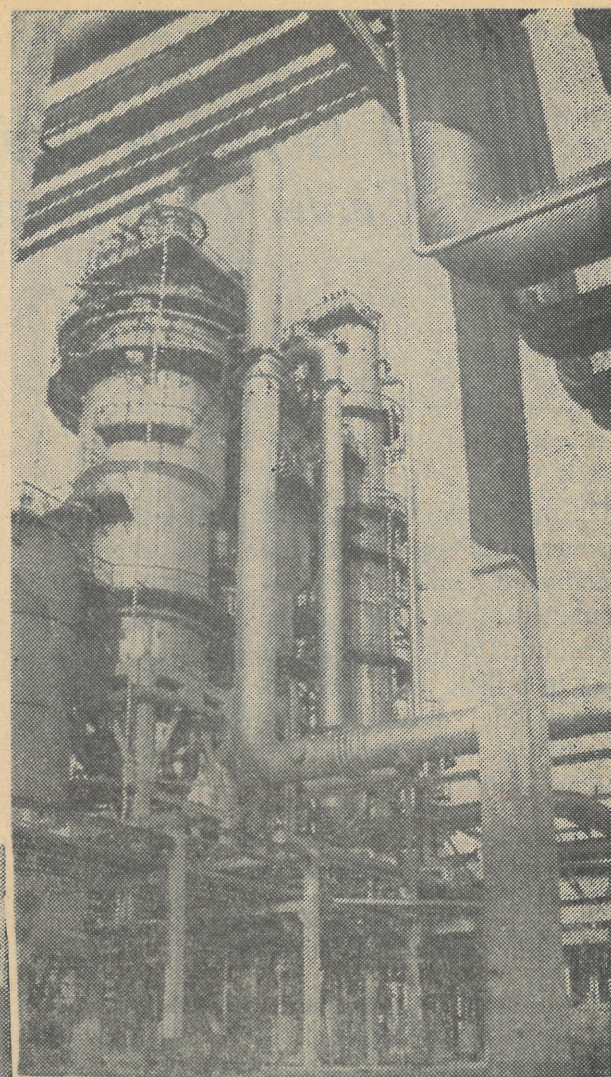
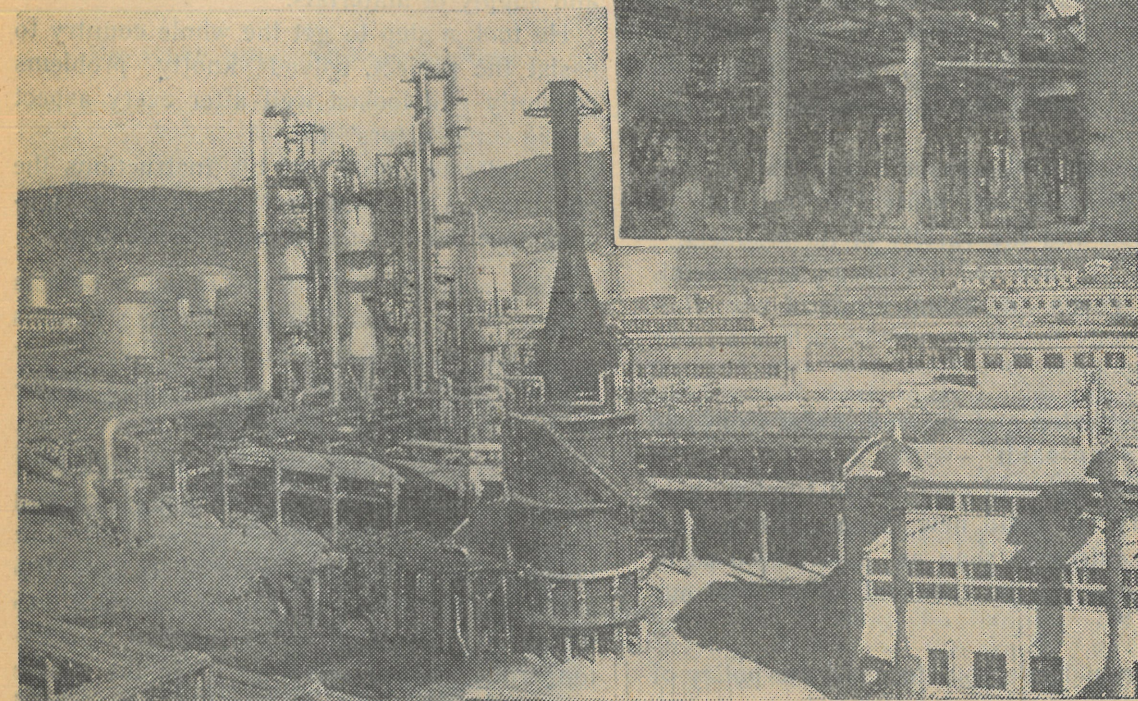
They boldly introduced new techniques at all units and in all processes and developed their work in a big way. They succeeded in lifting up the bisected body of Tower 105 assembled on the ground to a place 45 metres high by lengthening the arm of a 25-ton crane and assembling it. In the same way they assembled another five towers and completed the tower assemblage within one

month, which had been said to take at least five months, and soon the hydraulic test and the work of clothing pipes in lagging materials followed.

Their bold method greatly encouraged those workers who were racking their brains to assemble the towers for the catalytic cracking system in a short time. They boldly scrapped the old method by which it had been said to assemble catalytic cracking towers only with 2,500 metres of wire rope and 100 tons of steel, assembled seven towers with cranes in a brief time and finished the installation of 68 machines and equipment and 14,000 metres of pipes, thus completing the project more than three months ahead of the set time.

The workers raised the utilization of machines in every way and actively introduced advanced working methods, and thus overfulfilled their daily assignments in the projects for secondary facilities such as boiler

Part of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory



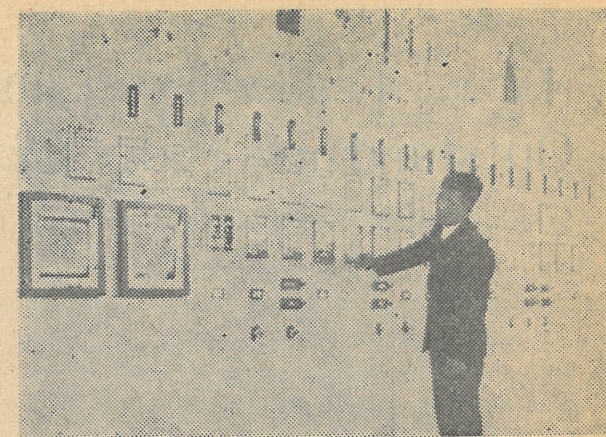
and underground and purification facilities and for factory line.

In the proud struggle, the three-revolution team members led the van in the mass technical innovation movement as advanced guards of the three revolutions, setting them examples.

They introduced new roofages for heat insulation. When the dyke project did not progress smoothly because of its design, they completed a new design in a short time together with the designers and successfully carried out the dyke project on schedule by introducing a new method. Thus, they markedly increased the speed of the construction as a whole, saving more than 6,000 tons of cement and a lot of other materials and labour.

The constructors and the assistants worked in close coordination. Factories and enterprises in different parts of the country sent materials and equipment timely and particularly a great number of factory and office workers and students in the province actively supported the factory construction in labour and materials.

Soldiers on leave, researchers on business tour and housewives came to give a helping hand. Their patriotic deeds greatly encouraged the constructors.



The automated pressure control room

The completion of the first-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Factory and the start of its operation is another proud success in the fulfilment of the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The workers and the three-revolution team members there are full of a firm determination to finish the second-stage project ahead of the set time by making continued advance, not resting on their laurels.

Kim Mun Sik

"Pak Regime Should Step Down at Once"

Anti-"government" personages of south Korea held an anti-"government" meeting in Seoul and published the "October 17 national declaration" demanding the withdrawal of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The declaration noted that the "Yusin Constitution is anti-national, anti-democratic and anti-popular" and "is nothing but a legal ornament for ensuring the permanent rule" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and strongly called for its immediate repeal.

It strongly demanded that "the Pak regime, which has been fooling, suppressing and exploiting the people under the Yusin Constitution,

should step down at once."

Rapping the flunkeyist treachery of the puppet clique, the declaration branded the present rulers as a "remnant force of Japanese imperialism" and a "group dependent upon outside forces."

It concluded with an appeal: "All people, stand up and win a democratic constitution!"

The declaration was signed by 420 people including ex-"President" Yun Bo Son, religionist Ham Sok Hon, ex-editor-in-chief Chon Gwan U of *Tonga Ilbo* and other personages of various strata and members of the "Council for Human Rights Movement in South Korea" and the "National Union for Democracy."

Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG Is the Outstanding Leader of the Third-World People

Par Aliou Kamissoko, Councillor of
Malian Ministry of Youth, Sports,
Art and Culture and Poet

I express great admiration for the mental and human qualities of President Kim Il Sung, the father of the Juche idea, theory and method.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who works heart and soul to provide the Korean people with a better life, said:

"Our goal is to give the people abundance, to make our country wealthy and powerful and to build socialism and communism so that everyone will be well off."

When we grasp the truth of this quotation, we can say for sure that President Kim Il Sung is concerned about not only his people but other oppressed and exploited peoples of the third world. All his activities are directed to the building of a society which promotes the people's welfare, as his Juche idea formulates.

The respected and beloved leader said:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. Remaking nature and society is also for people and it is work done by them. Man is the most precious treasure in the world and he is also the most powerful. All our work is for the people and its success depends on the way we work with them."

I don't think that this proposition is applicable only to the progressive countries. It must be applied to even the most reactionary countries in order to bring about a radi-

cal change in accordance with President Kim Il Sung's basic spirit of socialist outlook on man and society.

As you know well, this is more badly needed because our age is marked by the rapid growth of the socialist forces and their sure victory on a worldwide scale.

For its incontestable superiority over capitalism and its irrefutable invincible might socialism has spread worldwide and become a decisive factor in the sound and harmonious progress of mankind.

So today the third-world people cannot live happily without knowing the immortal Juche idea elaborated on by President Kim Il Sung with his genius.

The respected and beloved leader said rightly:

"Today progressive people in the world want to live in accordance with the Juche idea and many countries demand independence. No one wants to be subjugated by others. No nation will tolerate interference in its internal affairs and infringement upon its dignity."

I should like to stress here that President Kim Il Sung has devoted half a century of his revolutionary activities entirely to the sacred cause for the freedom and welfare of his people and all the exploited and oppressed peoples and clarified all pressing problems raised by our times. The peoples of the third world had to make immeasurable enormous sacrifices for freedom and welfare. In our

age all exploited peoples and oppressed nations turned out in liberation struggle.

In this regard the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung said:

"Ours is an age of great struggle, an age of revolutionary tempest, one in which fierce class struggle is being waged throughout the world and in which all the exploited peoples and oppressed nations on earth have come forward to fight for liberation. Imperialism is going to ruin; socialism and communism are triumphing on a world scale."

For victory in this struggle the third-world people and all the progressive peoples of the world should regard the Juche idea as their ideological and theoretical food and apply it in conformity with their specific historic reality and features.

Namely, the Juche idea, the core of

Kimilsungism, fathered and developed in the flames of the struggle for Korea's liberation crowded with hardships and trials and in the socialist revolution and construction must inspire and lead the struggle of the world progressive people like a beacon brightly lighting up the future of human history.

The august name of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who is struggling to end the hateful exploitation and subjugation of the imperialists and old and new colonialists is the only name that should be enshrined dear in the hearts of the third-world people.

We are convinced that the advancing wheel of history will make the immortal Juche idea live eternally in the hearts of the third-world people and all the progressive people of the world.

Voice of Solidarity from Nordic

Recently a Nordic seminar on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the first meeting of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People were held in Helsinki, the capital of Finland.

The seminar was attended by delegates from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Iceland, representatives of Finnish political parties and public organizations and many people of various strata.

The seminar and the first meeting discussed the questions of opposing the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and their new war manoeuvres and violation of human rights and strengthening support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people to

achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Parliamentarian Sakari Knuuttila, Chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People and Chairman of the Finnish Solidarity Committee for Korean Reunification, made the keynote report and Christen Amby, Chairman of the Denmark-DPRK Friendship Association, delivered a supplementary report. Their reports were followed by speeches and congratulatory speeches.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with the thunderous applause of the attendants.

The first meeting adopted unanimously an appeal supporting the Second World Conference for Korean Reunification and a number of other documents.

Fruitful Life Is in Bloom in Changsong

Changsong in North Pyongan Province is a mountainous county in the northwestern part of our country.

There are many high and steep mountains including the Munji pass and lands were barren. In the pre-liberation days under the brutal colonial rule of Japanese imperialism people lived there, tilling hillside plots.

However, it has now become a place good to live in under the wise guidance and concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

When the bus bearing me was running for a while across the steep Munji pass bordering on a neighbouring county, came in sight Changsong town like a picture.

My eye was attracted by the "Hall for the Study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" built with utmost care in the centre of the town. Around it, on both sides were the splendid house of mass culture and well-appointed schools and modern houses spreading out in all directions. On the side of a river flowing between mountains local industry factories stood and at their back were farm villages covered with fruit trees.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Whenever I cross the Changsong Pass I feel something fresh. Modern houses stand in rows at the foot of mountains covered with fruit trees and villages have a murmuring brook and the open fields in front. These give joy to my heart and incite in me a desire to work there to my heart's content. Such is not only Changsong. We can find such joy-giving places everywhere in our country."

Recalling the words of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, I first visited the county foodstuff factory.

It was just shift and I could see different aspects of workers' happy and joyful life also in the factory compound.

Women took their children from the fine nursery and kindergarten, and returned home, full of happy smile, and amateur art circle members were hurrying to the house of culture with accordion and *kayagum*.... All workers were happy.

According to Mun Jong Suk, a leading functionary of the factory, over a half of the employees are college graduates or factory college students or are taking the correspondence course. Teachers of the Sinuiju Technical College come to the factory to give lectures.

"Today our labour gives us song and joy." So saying, she led us to the seasoning soy workshop.

In the newly-built workshop all production processes—from raw-material feeding to finishing—were mechanized or automated.

In the spacious workshop I saw three workers in clean white overall are looking at meters before machines.

They were all skilled workers and also students of the factory college.

Such is the case with all workshops—confectionery, fruit and meat processing, wine, etc.

With such dependable workers, this factory produces over 100 kinds of foodstuffs of raw materials found in the county and meets the demand of the local population and exports

its products to other counties and foreign countries.

"Now our factory is modernized and our workers work pleasantly with high technique. This is entirely due to the wise guidance and loving care of the fatherly leader," said Mun Jong Suk and told me a moving story:

One day in early September 1955, the fatherly leader, though busy guiding the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy, visited Changsong in order to improve the living conditions of inhabitants in the mountainous areas.

Crossing a pass called Songgolryong, he happened to see peasants who were going to the market of the neighbouring county to sell wild fruits, with them on their heads or backs, and deeply thought of something. Later, he instructed the county to build a factory processing the wild fruits gathered by peasants as a sideline, and kindly taught the orientation and ways to develop it.

Under his guidance and deep concern the Changsong Foodstuff Factory was built and developed into a modern factory mechanized and automated, a place of pleasant work for workers.

Daughters of poor hillside plot tillers of the past now do fruitful labour as operators of automatic machines and factory college students and live a happy life. This is not confined to this factory alone.

Sixteen local industry factories we visited, including the Changsong Textile and Paper Mills, were places of fruitful and merry work giving song and joy to the workers.

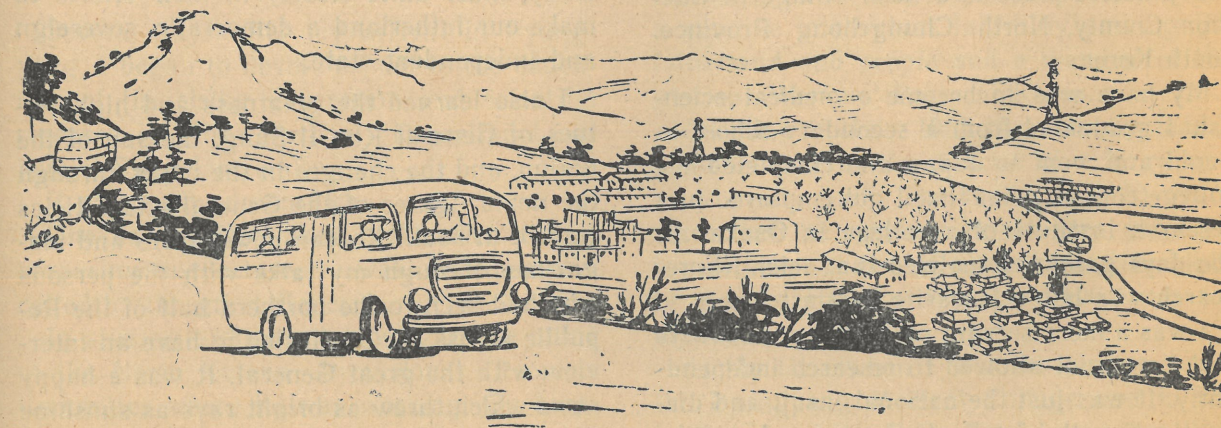
Impressive was the life of the peasants in the county.

Last year the Okpo cooperative farmers earned grain income which could last them five years and many thousand *won* per household. Farmers were living a happy life in state-built modern houses furnished with TV sets and all other necessary things.

Peasants there, like all others in our country, have free accommodation at holiday homes at state expense and women get paid maternity leave under the deep concern of the fatherly leader.

Indeed, people were doing fruitful and joyful labour and living a happy life everywhere in Changsong.

Mun Chang Un



Boundlessly Warm Bosom

More than 30 years have passed since I came to the northern half of the Republic, to the fatherly leader's bosom, from south Korea, the dark land under the rule of the US imperialists and their puppets.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"After liberation intellectuals came to us from Japan and south Korea. ...They played a weighty role in building a new country and all of them are now over 70. Our Party values them highly and takes care of them as elders of the nation."

Whenever I think of this saying, I recall with emotion the deep trust and love of the great leader who has reared me, an old intellectual from south Korea, into an educator of the people, a scientist and the director of a big hospital and renew my determination to be single-heartedly faithful to him.

To the Bosom of the Great General

My native place is a farm village in Chechon County, North Chungchong Province, south Korea.

My hope was to become a medical scientist. I graduated from a secondary school in Seoul and went to Japan and completed the college course. After that I got employed in a research institute of a college in Osaka. As the days passed, I realized that scientific research was but a fantastic dream to me.

I was a mere servant of Japanese scientists and I was not allowed to research independently. It was just the national insult and discrimination the intellectuals in a colony like me had to suffer.

I gave up scientific research in Japan and

came back to Seoul and stood on the platform. But there was also the sorrow of stateless colonial intellectuals in store for me.

I stopped teaching and ran a small hospital to earn my keep, when I greeted the liberation of the country.

With the defeat of Japanese imperialism my heart beat high with a hope that I could realize my ambition for scientific research which I had not fulfilled under the colonial rule.

But even this hope was miserably crushed by the US imperialist aggressors who occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism. I found myself at a loss what to do, when I heard the sensational news of the northern half of the Republic.

It was that the great leader General Kim Il Sung, who had driven out the Japanese imperialists and liberated our nation and country, returned home in triumph and made a historic speech that those with strength, let them give strength; those with knowledge, let them give knowledge; those with money, let them give money; and all people who truly love their country, their nation and democracy, must unite closely in their efforts to make our fatherland a democratic, sovereign and independent state.

I also learned the greatness and high virtues of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, and the changes in the north, through the noble figures of the General and articles carried in south Korean newspapers and magazines, through my talks with the persons who had been to the northern half of the Republic across the death line to have an interview with the great General. It was a happy news which threw as bright rays as sunshine on me groping in the dark and enthralled my heart with great attraction.

My heart overflowed with boundless rever-

ence for the great General and longed for Pyongyang where he was.

"Our nation should go only the way indicated by the illustrious General! I must go to Pyongyang where he is."



Li Ho Rim has become Candidate Academician, doctor and professor under the loving care of the fatherly leader

Firmly determined, I came to the northern half of the Republic, to the bosom of the great General, leaving my family in the south.

Deep Trust and Tender Guidance

Several days after my arrival in Pyongyang, I began to devote myself to the education of the rising generation and scientific research in the Medical Department of Kim Il Sung University.

It was really dream-like.

One day in December 1946, when I was preparing my lecture, I was unexpectedly called by the great General.

In stirring excitement I went to the office of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee where he was working. On hearing a report that I had arrived he put aside what he had been doing and came out into the room where I was waiting.

He gave me a warm shake of the hand, highly appreciated my coming to the north and kindly asked me about my life and work.

I answered I was getting along quite well. Saying that I should do a lot of work in the future, the fatherly leader dwelt on the prospect of the Korean revolution and the role of intellectuals in the revolution, especially on what medical scientists should do to build a new Korea and how. He took much of his precious time to awake and encourage me and came out to the entrance to see me off when I left him.

Heartily grasping my hands, he earnestly asked me to work my hardest for the country and people.

With the heart full of fresh hope and courage I made up my mind to prove myself worthy of the great General's trust.

Early in 1947, he entrusted me with the work of the North Korean Public Health League.

Later he learned that I was troubled about my inexperience and incapability in mass political work and said that he would help me and I should never give mind to such things. And he pointed out the concrete direction and ways of work, kindly teaching me to work, learning from the masses.

The great leader always paid deep attention to my work and life and trained me into a genuine intellectual faithfully serving the fatherland and people and a member of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

One day in July 1955 the fatherly leader appointed me as the director of a large hospital newly built. For more than 20 years since then he provided on-the-spot guidance to our hospital several times and gave highly important instructions over 100 times for my work.

At the time when I was the vice-rector of the Pyongyang Medical College and in the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War he gave me valuable teachings which served as a guide to my work, so that I could go

the road of revolution undeviatingly.

What I had done was insufficient and insignificant, compared with the love and trust of the fatherly leader.

Nevertheless, he was quite delighted at my small successes and highly praised me.

Thanks to his deep political trust and solicitude I was honoured with a letter of commendation in his name and "Kim Il Sung Order" and became a Candidate Academician of the Academy of Sciences, a doctor of medicine, a professor.

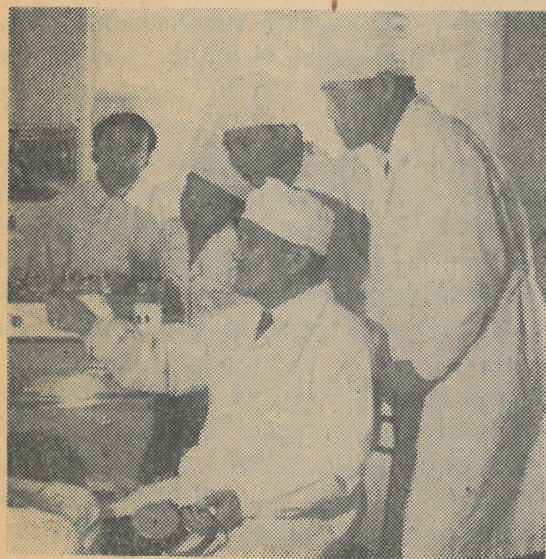
Paternal Care for Every Aspect of Life

When I came alone to the northern half of the Republic and was living in a hostel the fatherly leader looked after my life with the love of a parent who cares about his child away from home, awake or asleep.

One morning in March 1947 I was called by the great leader to his residence. He welcomed me with joy, saying that he invited me for a breakfast.

I felt too grateful and said stammeringly

Li Ho Rim discussing curative measures with doctors



that I had already had breakfast. He said that he would be sorry if I declined, as he had had my breakfast prepared and had been waiting for me, and led me by the hand to the table.

Then he put a spoon and chopsticks in my hands and urged me to help myself to the food, though little different from that served by the hostel. He said anxiously that he should let me live with my family as soon as possible since there was much trouble with me living in a hostel.

Though I was over forty at that time, I had never enjoyed such love.

I felt a lump in my throat with his unfathomable love and tears streamed down my cheeks while at table. That day he paid attention to my dressing and saw that new clothes were made for me.

Afterwards, he cared to fetch my family from south Korea and, before they arrived, provided me with a cosy dwelling with good furniture and sent me much rice.

After that he looked well after my family like a father who always takes good care of his sons living in separate homes.

One day, I went to his residence to get precious instructions from him, and, when I was about to go off he gave me leaping rainbow trouts, saying that he would be sorry if I went back empty-handed. Sometimes he sent me chars he himself caught, wild animals he himself hunted and even vegetables raised in his own garden.

Though I had done nothing special he also gave me a good car and on festive days he sent me precious gifts.

I would like to mention here what happened on my 60th birthday.

One summer day in 1967 a functionary came to my home with well-packed boxes and told me that the fatherly leader, aware that my 60th birthday was close at hand, sent me the gifts, saying that my birthday should be

(LOFTY VIRTUE)

Nine Cucumbers

The economic situation of the country was very difficult after its liberation. In winter of 1947 the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally grew vegetables in a small hot-house within his residence.

Even in the cold snowy winter many cucumbers hung on vines. They were as big as forearm.

He used to see the well-grown cucumbers in great delight.

His aide was glad, thinking in his heart that they would help to satisfy the great leader's appetite somewhat.

One day he told his aide to pick all the cucumbers. They were nine in all.

The great leader quadrisected them and one was left.

The aide wondered what he was going to do with them.

The fatherly leader put four sheets of white paper on the table and wrote on them the cadres' names—"Kim Chaek," "Choe Yong Gun" and "Choe Hyon"....

Then he said: These're just a little bit. Though, you must take them to each of them so as to improve their appetite as their health has gone bad these days under the heavy pressure of work.

The aide felt sorry and asked him to leave some of them.

The fatherly leader, however, denied,

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celebrated significantly because I had come to the north, leaving relations and friends in the south, and made a great contribution to the promotion of our people's health.

Indeed, his was great and great fatherly love with which all love in the world can never bear comparison.

The fatherly leader folds in his warm bo-

saying:

Never mind me. We can never say that eating one's fill does not always mean good meal.

It is the custom of Koreans to share special food with neighbours.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, when we got an ear of maize we used to share its grains among ourselves.... They were not much but doing so was an expression of our comradely love and concern and sincerity.

As he told, the aide carried the cucumbers to their houses.

When they got the cucumbers, the cadres knew nothing about them and remained mute with wonder. The aide told them that they were sent by the great leader and they all shed tears of emotion.

Indeed, the great leader's fatherly love reached all posts of the revolution and construction and every aspect of our people's life.

The cucumbers sent by the fatherly leader in the cold snowy winter greatly encouraged not only the cadres but all our people as cucumbers of eternal love which neither dry up nor go bad. Immediately after liberation, though our people met with many difficulties and everything was short, they could turn out as one man in the building of a new country with the strength of the fatherly leader's boundless love.

som and leads along the road of glory and happiness not only me but also all other people who came from the south.

Enjoying this love and trust, I am now working and living most happily in the world.

Li Ho Rim



## WITH BLAST FURNACE

— A Story about Double Labour Hero Won Do Jung of the Metal Processing Workshop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex —

Won Do Jung, a Double Labour Hero of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, is 81 this year. Though, he is now working well at the complex, an important revolutionary post of the socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"The Communists dedicate all their energies to the revolutionary struggle and feel their greatest joy and pride in it."**

Won Do Jung is a true revolutionary who has done everything in his power to be faithful to the great leader and the revolution, working with the blast furnace all his life.

### **"We Must Build a Blast Furnace by Ourselves"**

In 1957 we launched out in the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan.

The workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works made up their mind to build a large blast furnace within one year.

To do this, they had to make many kinds of equipment and settle a number of technical matters on their own.

It was only three or more years after the end of the war started by the US imperialist

aggressors, and the country's economic situation was yet difficult.

So they met with many difficulties from the outset.

He spent busy days, coaching workers in metal processing, work in the air and welding, and breaking bottlenecks.

When they made the steel shell of the furnace, they had no modern machines to speak of. So they had to hammer and bend springing steel plates for the shell. They bent only a steel plate for three days.

Exhausted and dejected by this, some metal workers earnestly asked him to find them a way. But a bright idea did not come into his head and his heart ached.

Technical consultations were held on the spot to solve the puzzle. A functionary suggested that some kinds of important equipment be imported to complete the furnace on schedule.

Won Do Jung resolutely refuted him with:

**"We working class have never failed to do what we have decided to. No matter what difficulties may come, we must make everything necessary and build the furnace by ourselves."**

That evening, on his way home from work, he climbed up a hill in front of the works, where he overlooked it. The state of the works immediately after the armistice vividly

floated before his eyes: everything at the works—the work site which had been ringing with songs of people who had turned out in the construction of a new country, the blast furnace and open-hearth furnaces pouring out molten charges ceaselessly, rolling mills and others—remained totally destroyed by the indiscriminate bombing of the US imperialist aggressors. He did not show tears even when he lost his two sons at the hands of the enemies but shed tears at the sight of the war-torn works.

They did not know where to begin its reconstruction, when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited it. He indicated the clear-cut orientation and ways of its reconstruction and told them to show Koreans' mettle also in the rehabilitation and construction.

With redoubled courage the workers there started the production of fire-proofings only one month after the armistice and then restored the rolling mill. Within less than one year they rebuilt the open-hearth furnaces and began to produce molten iron, though the enemies clamoured that Koreans would not be able to restore them.

New strength and courage welled up within him overlooking the works bubbling over with creative labour.

**"We must build the blast furnace as we restored the open-hearth furnaces."**

He made up his mind and clenched his fists tightly.

After many failures he devised and manufactured a big steel-plate bending machine and greatly shortened the time of the work.

The work on the furnace top entered the last stage. He presented a plan to assemble the furnace cap weighing scores of tons on the ground and pull it up to the top at once.

This was a bold plan indeed. At the time it was considered impossible to lift up things weighing more than three tons and assemble them in the air.

The cap pulled up by a wire rope swang in the air. If they failed to set it in the right place without the slightest deflection, they would have to start everything over again.

For success in this work, assemblers and crane operators had to act in concert. He knew this well and told them what he had long studied and made them fully confident of his plan.

**Double Labour Hero Won Do Jung tells his experience in work to young workers**





He firmly believed in his revolutionary comrades and carried out the work splendidly with them.

While building the blast furnace, he worked like this every day.

### Protecting the Blast Furnace at the Risk of His Life

The blast furnace was the dearest of all to Won Do Jung who has been working with the works for scores of years.

This happened in the wartime.

One day US imperialist air pirates flew over like a flock of crows and began to indiscriminately bomb the works and the Wolbong residential quarters.

In an instant Songrim was engulfed in a sea of flame.

He and other workers were making a shield for the big rolling mill with steel plates and bars at the risk of their lives.

The enemy machine-gun bullets grazed his ears into the earth before him. A worker ran up to him and said that his house was bombed and on fire.

"What?"

Shaking with anger, he looked at his burning quarters. There were his wife and second son Ung Yop there.

Workers urged him to go home, but he cried to them aflame with hatred for the enemy:

"Why are you standing like a log? There are people also in the quarters. We must protect our works, I say."

When they had completed the shield, he learned that his son was killed in the enemy bombing.

People came to comfort him. He said to them: "Don't try to console me. Look at the rolling mill, the heart of our works. It is alive as ever!"

This is what Won Do Jung is.

He was ready to give his life for the Party and the country if necessary.

One day, when the construction of blast furnace No. 2 was in full swing, a wire rope pulling up a heavy equipment was about to break. Without loss of time, he climbed up the ladder to reach the wire rope. It might cost his life. Workers earnestly dissuaded him.

He said: "It is not the time to seek personal safety. We must even give our lives for the blast furnace if necessary."

Thanks to his devoted efforts the blast furnace was saved.

For his distinguished services to the country and the people Won Do Jung was awarded the title of Labour Hero of the DPRK in 1958 and that of Double Labour Hero in 1961.

Today the works has changed beyond recognition. It has made a great leap toward automation. Automation and remote control have been introduced in the selection yard, the blast furnace workshop, the steel workshop and other production processes.

Won Do Jung has done his bit full well for this great change.

People respect him, calling "*abai*" (uncle).

The Party organization of the works persuaded him more than once to retire. But each time he flatly refused.

In 1968 he was appointed as an instructor in the metal processing workshop.

His duty is to come to the workshop and give counsel in its work. But he looks better after its whole work.

He comes to the workshop earlier than any others in the morning and teaches the young workers or helps them in their work.

He is now standing at his post.

The perfectly pure and warm loyalty of Double Labour Hero Won Do Jung to the great leader will never change like the towering blast furnaces pouring out molten iron ceaselessly.

Li Yong Kang

## New Section of Pyongyang Metro



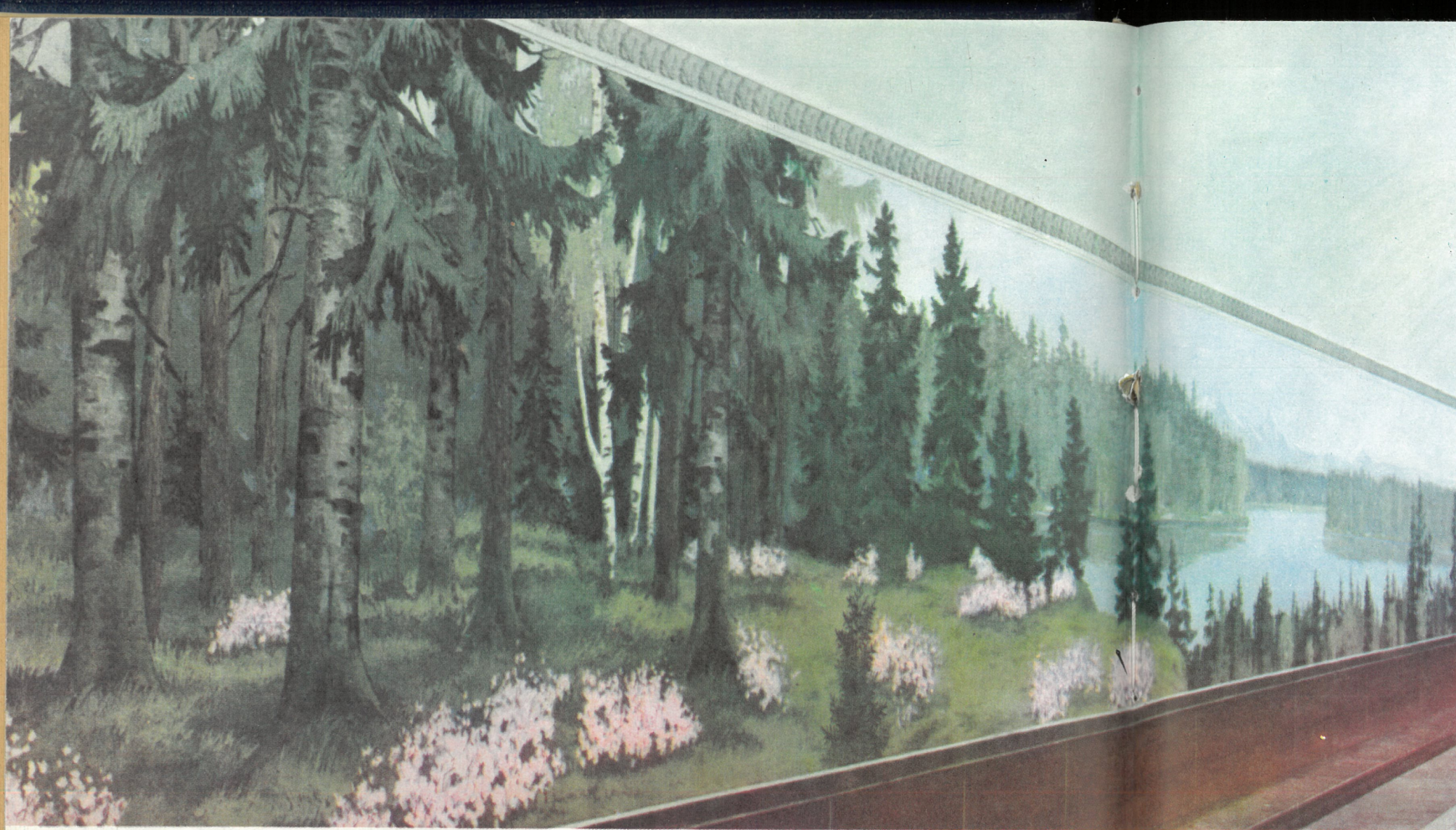
The Hwanggumbol station newly built





The grand and graceful interior of the Konsol station





A mural in the Kwangbok station representing Lake Samjiyon in spring which is associated with the exploits of the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners

The graceful and beautiful interior of a metro station



Part of a mural depicting a secret camp with a red flag of revolution flying high



Escalators





Opinions are exchanged to make better glasswares

## *Producers of Glasswares*

—At the Nampo Glass Factory—



Various glasswares are processed

Glasswares of beautiful patterns popular with the people





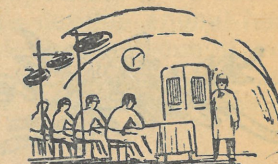


Designing is always based on the careful observation of nature

Designers are working to make good designs



## Labour Protection Goes Ahead of Production



To make the working people work at safe, neat and clean places is one of the important conditions for protecting their lives and promoting their health.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

**"...Now that the state power is in the hands of the people, labour protection work should be naturally improved so that they can work in safety at their production sites. All production sites should be provided with every condition for labour protection. The state does not stint money for it."**

In our country a labour protection system valuing man most has been established and our working people work at safe, neat and clean places.

An office room of the Hukryong Coal Mine bears a sign "Technical Section for Labour Safety."

As the sign shows, the section is entirely in charge of the labour safety of the miners. Every pit has its own labour safety supervisor for each shift.

Newcomers can work in the mine only after they pass the examination on labour safety through 20 days of technical education.

The miners are supplied gratis with safety caps and other labour safety devices, nutrients and other labour protection goods.

The pits are concreted and lighted by fluorescent lamps and well ventilated. So even in the pits deep under the ground air is always clear and fresh.

There are good clinics in the pits and comfortable rest rooms at the faces.

The situation of all other coal or ore mines is the same. This clearly shows that the state devotes deep concern to the labour safety and health of the working people.

Our Socialist Labour Law prescribes:

**"Providing the working people with safe and neat and hygienically clean conditions for work is the foremost task of all State institutions, enterprises and social-cooperative organizations."**

To keep labour protection ahead of production is the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and our state.

In our country March, April, October and November are observed as the months of labour safety every year. During these months the work for labour safety is thoroughly re-examined and measures are taken to improve it.

We defined it as one of the three major tasks of the technological revolution to free the working people from heat-affected and harmful labour and have done much to this end.

The Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex and many other factories and enterprises have introduced automation and remote control in production processes, releasing many workers from work in excessive heat and harmful conditions and radically improving their working conditions.

The Wonsan Ironware Factory, a small local industry factory, has automated the boiler operation and workers in overall operate the boiler, pushing buttons at the automatic control panel.

In the pre-liberation days our workers were driven like cattle in the murderous working conditions under the whip of overseers. But this is an old story to our young men.

The socialist policy for labour protection shaped by the great leader who values the life and health of the working people most is successfully carried into effect now, encouraging our working people to work more vigorously for fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Chon Jong Hi





## Faithful Servant of People

—Story about Comrade Kim Hwan Yong of the Sinyang County People's Committee, South Pyongan Province—

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught us:

**"Our people's organs of power regard it their basic mission to serve the interests of the people. This is their main characteristic. We put forth the slogan: 'The organs of power are the servants of the people.' In other words, they serve the people."**

Comrade Kim Hwan Yong, hero of this story, has worked with our people's organs of power for more than 30 years after liberation.

He came to mountainous Sinyang County in South Pyongan Province in 1952 when the Fatherland Liberation War was at its height.

Ever since then he has done much work, true to the teaching of the respected and beloved leader that officials of people's power organs should be faithful servants of the people.

Here is a story about how faithfully he serves people.

This happened during the postwar days when the people's living conditions were still hard. He saw out the year 1956 when the internal and external situation was complex and the country's economic conditions were difficult and rang in the new year 1957. He was busy with his own thought.

He had done his best to raise the living standard of his county population as a leading functionary of the people's committee of that mountainous county for five years but there had been no notable improvement.

One day in January 1957, when he was returning from a meeting held in presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, his heart was throbbing with a new ambition. The great leader energetically called our people to maximum production with maximum economy at the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, gave

his on-the-spot guidance at the Kangson Steel Works and the Hwanghae Iron Works and gave a highly important teaching indicating clearly the ways to rapidly improve the living conditions of the people in the mountainous areas at the meeting of management workers of agricultural cooperatives in South Pyongan Province.

Upon his return Kim Hwan Yong brought together officials of his county people's committee and said passionately to them: "The great leader taught that peasants in mountainous areas can increase their money income and raise their living standards only when they make the most of mountains and develop animal husbandry. He wants us, people in the mountainous areas, to live well as early as possible. Let's carry out admirably his highly important teaching and do our duty as workers of the people's power organ."

That day he instructed his subordinates to go deep into the midst of people and, through consultations with them, work out good ways to carry through the great leader's teaching, and sent them to different places in the county.

Himself in working wear, he went to a village in the Unbong district and brought home to the village elders the great leader's teaching, treating them kindly. They told him like this: "The Unbongsan valley over there is fit for a pasture, we say. We will be able to find such many places in mountains in our county if we try to."

That day he wrote into his pocket book the suggestion of an old man to start joint stock breeding by using grasses abundant in mountains as animal feeds.

Several days after, the County People's Assembly had its session to discuss measures to carry out the teaching of the great leader on improving the living standard of the po-

pulation in the mountainous areas.

Then the county formed groups to find the right places for pastures and animal feeds.

One day in early spring when the mountain foot was green with flushing grasses, he started for the Unbong district, himself taking a team.

For days he and his team climbed up and down rugged mountains over 1,000 metres high and searched valleys and his new shoes wore out when they came down the mountains. This was repeated several times.

Villagers were sorry for his shoes.

Shaking dust out of his shoes, he smiled at them: "This is still not enough. I must walk on until my shoes wear out completely, I think."

That year he, together with his subordinates, led his county people to discover over 30 places for pastures and rich growth of grasses for animal feeds.

He said confidently to the county and *ri* functionaries who attended a methodological

lecture on stock breeding given at Ryongyon-ri: "There is nothing impossible if we act on the Party policies. Let's develop animal husbandry on a large scale in our mountainous county and rapidly improve the living standard of our people to please the fatherly leader."

The whole county turned out in stock breeding. They planted acacias in mountains, pumpkin and girasol in footpaths between fields or foothills.

Every household raised livestock.

Years passed.

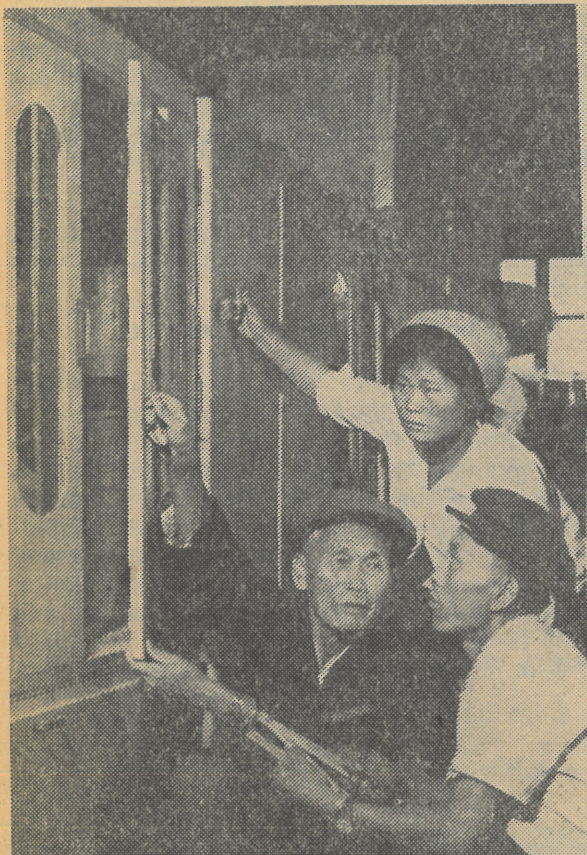
In January 1959 the National Congress of Agricultural Cooperatives was held in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, in presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. During the congress, he attended a departmental meeting and asked Kim Hwan Yong to speak about experience, as his county did both stock breeding and crop farming well.

Kim Hwan Yong could not lull his emo-

Kim Hwan Yong on a visit to a school







**Kim Hwan Yong discussing with workers the way to make better furniture for people**

tion. He even asked himself if he really did anything to speak of here at this congress.

Listening attentively to him, the great leader was quite satisfied with his county leading the country in stock farming. He highly praised him again and again for directing the peasants to develop animal husbandry and increase their money income and to do crop farming well and thus making his county population live well with what they produced.

His eyes were filled with hot tears. He felt it boundless honour and pride that he gave joy to the great leader as an official of the people's power organ striving to execute his teaching on making our people live better.

His devotion to people was also fully

displayed when local industry factories were built in Sinyang after the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee.

In the morning he got up earlier than anyone else and inspected the streets of the county seat. He went to the construction sites and strove to find the ways to complete them as soon as possible to supply the people with more foodstuffs and daily necessities. He had consultations with functionaries concerned and gave them assignments. Sometimes he went out to villages to hear good ideas of people, find materials needed for the factory construction and secure raw materials for them.

Twenty years have gone since then.

His hair is already frosty. But still now he works devotedly for people with as much energy as ever before.

Early this year he made up his mind to turn his county into a disease-free one according to the line of the fatherly leader on enabling our people to enjoy a long life in good health. He went to the Korean traditional medicine supply office, the medical supply office, the pharmaceutical plant and hospitals in the county seat and villages to acquaint himself with the production of Korean traditional medicines.

In order to increase the output of medicinal herbs, he organized herb-raising work-teams with idle hands in the county seat and villages, the old and the housewives. He also sent men to Pyongyang and Changsong to fetch seeds of rare herbs.

He always finds himself among people to study their demand for commodities which increases as their living standard rises, and informs local industry factories and traders of it.

Once he went to a hamlet hidden deep among mountains, where he heard eleven children were attending the school in the *ri* seat, going a roundabout way to cross a rivulet. He offered to build a fine bridge for those children and did so with villagers at their head.

Indeed, he, an ordinary worker of our people's power organ, is a faithful servant of people, who regards it as his greatest joy and pride to work and live with people at any time and place and do his best to make them happier, as taught by the great leader.

**This Is How We Did**

## Abolition of Illiteracy in Our Country



As a rule, a country faces the problem of how to conduct adult education when it embarks on building a new society. But this education presented itself as a matter of greater importance in our country.

The reason was that during their occupation of Korea the Japanese imperialists pursued a vicious obscurantist policy and a policy of obliterating national culture.

In former days, they had not allowed our people access to education in an effort to benumb their consciousness of national independence and their class awareness.

Consequently, many of our working people were illiterate after liberation.

Taking this situation into serious consideration, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a correct policy for the education of the rising generation as well as adult education in the early post-liberation days and has intelligently led the struggle for its implementation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

**"The cultural revolution which started with the abolition of illiteracy in our country after liberation has advanced a long way under the banner of the Republic and now reached a very high stage where compulsory higher education is set as its objective. This is one of the most valuable achievements made by our Republic in the building of a new society and is a great pride of our people."**

After liberation we carried out democratic reforms such as the promulgation of the Agrarian Reform Law, the Law on Nationali-

zation of Industries and the Law on the Equality of the Sexes, as a result of which the workers and peasants became the masters of the country and women came to have equal rights with men. This helped the working people to greatly heighten their consciousness as masters and their political enthusiasm in the endeavours to build a new homeland.

Considering anti-illiteracy campaign to be important for the successful solution of all problems arising in the building of a new society, we devoted great efforts to tackling this issue in the wake of democratic reforms.

But it was no easy task to wipe out illiteracy. With the country just liberated, a lot of very difficult problems arose—how to train teachers to conduct education for all those numerous illiterates simultaneously, how to provide conditions for schooling and how to give lessons to them.

Such being the situation, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that for early abolition of illiteracy it was required to conduct this work through a mass movement.

In line with the great leader's policy, we launched a movement for ideological mobilization first of all, so that all people could actively join in the anti-illiteracy campaign. Broad sections of people were made to participate in explaining and propagandizing the significance and importance of the eradication of illiteracy. Lectures were arranged, slogans and posters were pasted up in every quarter, songs were popularized and dramas were produced.

In this campaign government bodies, so-



cial organizations, economic organs and cultural institutions were all activated. For instance, the trade union organizations carried on their activities for ideological mobilization among trade union members, the women's union organizations among the women's union members and the youth organizations among the youth so that all people came out with zest in the crusade against illiteracy. Notably, the youth organizations formed propaganda teams made up of pupils and students to conduct brisk activities among the broad masses in diverse ways and methods.

Along with this general ideological mobilization movement, positive efforts were exerted to awaken individual persons by way of explanation and persuasion.

Those who needed to be persuaded individually were mostly those stricken in years and housewives once kept in feudal fetters. They thought the anti-illiteracy campaign was a very good thing, but did not readily respond to it, saying: "We are too old now, what's the use for us to learn?" and "Menfolks may have to learn, but for women like us it'll do without learning."

We went into their midst and told them why in the past they had to live in ignorance and benightedness and explained to them that they should know the mother tongue and become enlightened if they were to play their role as the masters of the country. As for housewives we let them know that when the women themselves broke away from feudal conventions and learnt spoken and written languages they would substantially be granted the equal rights with men.

In the van of this enlightenment work were youth and students. They made out a list of those illiterates, patiently called on them two or three times and then went on with their explanation. We did not regard the abolition of illiteracy as a mere cultural enlightenment work. We pushed forward this campaign, closely combining it with the ideological revolution aimed at emancipating the working people from the yoke of obsolete ideas.

While an extensive ideological mobilization movement was under way to wipe out illiteracy, the state took practical measures for its success.

It set up a well-regulated adult education

system consisting of adult schools and adult middle schools and adopted a revolutionary step to eradicate illiteracy in the main by March 1949.

In order to organize and guide the mass movement for abolition of illiteracy, anti-illiteracy guidance committees and control committees composed of political parties and social organizations were formed from the centre down to local levels.

This rendered it possible for political parties and social organizations to take concerted action in the crusade against illiteracy and draw the vast masses into this campaign. And a systematic and organized guidance was ensured in this movement.

Moreover, we paid attention to properly choosing the time for elimination of illiteracy.

Taking into account the fact that the peasants made up the overwhelming majority of the illiterates, we conducted anti-illiteracy campaign intensively in winter season, avoiding the busy farming season as far as possible.

Another consideration was that winter is a vacation season for teachers and students of schools at all levels who should be sent out in greatest numbers for giving lessons to the peasants. On the other hand, we directed much effort to solving the problem of teachers who would directly undertake the work for abolition of illiteracy.

The eradication of illiteracy required a large number of teachers as it was an enormous undertaking which involved millions of working people who should be taught at the same time.

To meet the great demand for teachers, those who had the ability to teach were all called out. Not to mention school teachers, even students and functionaries of institutions and enterprises were mobilized.

In particular, students of schools at all levels were drawn into the anti-illiteracy campaign on a wide scale.

We brought into action university and college students and middle school boys and girls as a whole, and the role they performed in pushing ahead with this campaign was really great.

By day they studied and by night taught illiterates how to read and write. Their vaca-

tion was dedicated entirely to the activities to wipe out illiteracy. Nor was this all. They visited one by one those who were absent for long distance or other reasons and helped them in their study. Along with the settlement of the problem of teachers, the creation of proper conditions for education was an important matter in carrying to a successful conclusion the work for abolition of illiteracy.

For classrooms we used those of schools at all levels and also utilized democratic propaganda halls or office rooms of institutions and enterprises or, in the countryside, even upper rooms of farm houses.

At that time, the situation in our country did not permit us to set up extra classrooms for elimination of illiteracy and it was unnecessary for us to do so because the anti-illiteracy campaign was an undertaking which was to be carried out intensively and in a short span of time. So rooms were offered where possible and simple teaching tools on hand were put to use.

But things were different in preparing school supplies such as chalks, pencils and notebooks.

In pre-liberation days our country was not in a position to make pencils and had no paper mill to speak of.

We had to provide such essential conditions for education of both the youngsters and grown-ups.

At that time, our country found itself in a very difficult position economically and we lacked in technique. But we built a pencil factory by all means and produced paper, using even handicraft method.

While creating educational conditions, we took care to adopt the content and methods of teaching suited to the characteristics of adults.

From this, we produced textbooks with their content closely related to everyday life of the working people, in order that the national language could be mastered easily and in a brief period. In teaching spoken and written language, various methods were employed for grown-ups to take interest in their study. We took step to apply mainly the heuristic method of education, give lessons by wide use of visual aids and teach alphabet by showing its patterns. Besides, mutual aid teams for study were formed and students

gave learners personal guidance. At home it was seen that those family members who knew how to read and write took charge of those who did not know and helped them to learn. Study emulations were launched between the mutual aid teams and between families.

Thus, in March 1949, we basically completed the work for abolition of illiteracy, an aftermath of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Three decades have gone since then.

As the revolution and construction advanced, our education, like all other domains, rapidly developed.

The universal compulsory primary education system was introduced in 1956, the universal compulsory secondary education system in 1958, and then universal nine-year compulsory technical education in 1967. Today universal 11-year compulsory education is in force and all members of the new generation get perfect secondary general education. In our country 8.6 million children and students accounting for more than a half of the population receive state-financed free education. Adult education was successful and all working people acquired the general knowledge of the middle school graduate or above long ago and are now striving to obtain the common knowledge of the senior middle school graduate.





## People Work to the Best of Their Power with Steady Job

It was the cherished desire of our people to work with no worry about unemployment.

In exploiter society, getting jobs was as hard as picking stars in the sky and finding some odd jobs was considered as a great luck. So people could not realize such desire.

Their desire came true only after the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung liberated the fatherland and established the best socialist system.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Today everyone of working age in our country is provided with a job by the state, according to his ability and aptitude, and is rewarded according to the quantity and quality of work done."**

Today everyone in our country has a steady job according to his ability and aptitude.

Li Ung Won works with the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory in Pyongyang.

In the pre-liberation years he went to a construction site in Pyonggang of Kangwon Province, the Saenggiryeong and Kyerim Collieries, the Rajin Electric Company Ltd. and even to north Chientao in hunt for a job. To get jobs he had to bribe the entrepreneurs or overseers. Yet, if they found something in him that went against the grain with them, they readily sacked him and he sank into a heavy debt that he could never pay back with his earning.

In such a society it was quite impossible for him to gratify his desire to learn electric technique.

Only after the country's liberation he was able to acquire electric technique as he wished, working in the field of railway transport. Now people praise him as a "master in striking new ideas," as a "worker-inventor."

For his distinguished services to the revolution and construction he became a Labour

Hero, the supreme honour for our Republic's citizens.

Since 1962 he has been a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

He has seven sons and daughters, all of whom got higher education and do fruitful work according to their hope and aptitude.

Kim Won Ju graduated from the factory college while working with the Songjin Steel Works as a blooming mill worker and became an engineer. He made plenty of technical innovations and struck many new ideas, and wrote 15 scientific-technical treatises.

Workteam head Paek Ung Sang of the April 3 Factory devised and manufactured many new machines including the automatic screw cutter that the great leader spoke highly of, and got patents for over 300 new ideas.

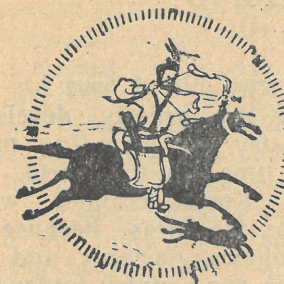
Such examples are too many in our country to be cited.

But in south Korea, another half of our country, some 10 million unemployed or half-unemployed are roaming about the streets to look for jobs due to the misrule of the US imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

That is why even south Korean publications deplore: "Getting jobs is as hard as picking stars in the sky and is like a camel going through the eye of the needle."

Chang Man Gi working now at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant returned to the socialist motherland from Japan flooded with the jobless. In the homeland he graduated from a college and became an engineer, a full-fledged technician. His younger brothers also graduated from colleges and became doctor or engineer after their return home. He, therefore, says with emotion: "There is no grateful social system in the world like our socialist system which provides all people with steady jobs and adequate conditions for developing their talents to the full."

Li Gang Sik



## Outline of Korean History (10)

### 2) Koryo People's Heroic Struggle against Aggression

#### ANNIHILATING BLOW AT KHITAN AGGRESSOR TROOPS

Khitan, a nomadic tribe living in Inner Mongol region, established a feudal state in the early 10th century. It defeated Palhae through ceaseless aggressive wars and occupied Manchuria, Mongolia and north China.

In October 993, the Khitan aggressors aided by a big army of 800,000 invaded Koryo. General So Hui commanding Koryo troops, defeated the aggressor troops on the Chongchon River line. In negotiating with the enemy commander he rejected his brigandish request to hand over the former territory of Koguryo and strongly held that Khitan-held Tonggyong (Liaoyang) be passed into Koryo, the successor to Koguryo. Failed both in battles and negotiations, the outrageous aggressors could not but retreat.

In 1010 Khitan made another invasion, this time with 400,000 men. A force of 300,000 was formed for defence. Relying on fortifications built in the area north of the Chongchon River, Koryo troops and people employed the tactics of dispersing and weakening the invaders. Then they attacked at Kusong the enemy's main force in retreat after advancing as far as Kaegyong and dealt them a crushing blow.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"When hundreds of thousands of Khitan troops invaded our country the people of Koryo under the command of General Kang Gam Chan dealt them a crushing blow at the Amnok-gang River and at Kusong, thus saving the country."

The third raid of gigantic scale in 1018 also ended with Khitan being defeated by Koryo troops and people under the command of General Kang Gam Chan.

In this war Khitan hurled 100,000-strong crack units into the Koryo front in their wild attempt to occupy Kaegyong, capital of Koryo, at a stretch and bring the king of Koryo to submission. To foil this invasion, a defence force of 200,000 men was formed and General Kang Gam Chan was appointed its commander.

General Kang saw through the enemy's tactics. When aggressor troops crossed the Amnok-gang River, he broke a dam constructed at Honghwajin to send them to watery graves. Cavalrymen lying in ambush launched a surprise charge to give them a wholesale death. He sapped the strength of enemy troops advancing southward by surprise attacks. In the meantime, steps were taken to reinforce the defences of Kaegyong. Its outskirts with a circumference of 100 ri were made vacant. In January 1019 the enemies advanced as far as Singye (in North Hwanghae Province), but they were compelled to retreat in face of the impregnable defences of Kaegyong and a "scorched earth tactics" employed by the Koryo army. In accordance with the tactics of General Kang Gam Chan, Koryo troops demoralized the retreating troops by surprise attacks on the way. Then they conducted a large-scale encircling operation at Kuju (now Kusong), thereby wiping out the aggressors. This victory greatly demonstrated the country's might and wrote another glorious page in the annals of our people's struggle against aggression.

#### BATTLES ON KUJU AND CHUNGJU CASTLES AGAINST MONGOL AGGRESSOR TROOPS

In the period between 1231 and 1270, the aggressors of feudal Mongolia made six armed incursions into Koryo. But they failed to subjugate it. At that time the Mongol aggressors could occupy the greater part of Asia and even southeast Europe, but they were unable to sweep Koryo out of existence. It was entirely ascribable to the 40-year-long heroic



struggle of the Koryo people against aggression.

As soon as Mongol troops started invasion, the rulers of Koryo fled to Kanghwa Island, only seeking their own safety. It was only the masses of the people that fought bravely in defence of the country in the whole period of war.

The peasant insurrectionists who had been active in various parts of the country since the late 12th century also joined in that war when the country was faced with imminent danger. And the patriotic army-men and people carried on the war of resistance independently even under the condition where there was no unified command from the state.

The first Mongol invasion with tens of thousands of troops took place in 1231. A unit attacked the Kuju Castle. By making use of cannon and turret, the enemies tried to demolish the walls or dig up tunnels from the bottom of the walls. Sometimes they set fire to the castle gate.

Soldiers and people who had been defending the castle under the command of General Pak So shot arrows or showered stones, and deluged the enemies with molten iron and burning firewood, thus mowing down the enemy troops like grass. At nights they frequently stormed into the enemy camp outside the castle. Like this the defenders on the Kuju Castle fought bravely, repelling the enemy's big attacks on six occasions and stubbornly defending it for 10 months.

A great victory was also achieved in the battle on the Chungju Castle against the Mongol aggressor troops in those days. At the time of the Mongol first invasion, all the noblemen took flight and the humiliated and oppressed people alone remained on the castle and defended it to the end, thereby holding in check the enemy's southward thrust.

During the fifth invasion in 1253, the people of Chungju fought heroically for more than 70 days and defended the castle with credit. The battle was commanded by Kim Yun Hu, the man who in 1232 killed Salletap, the commander of the enemy troops, single-handed near the Choin Castle in Kyonggi Province. While directing battle on the Chungju Castle he set fire to documents recording personal history of those of *nobi* origin and this raised their morale. Encouraged by this, they opened the castle gate and made a charge in high spirits, beating back the enemy. At the time of the sixth invasion in 1255, the people here killed more than 1,000 men and defended the castle.

The gallant struggle of the Koryo people against the Mongol aggressors enabled them to defend the country's independence and was a boundless inspiration to the people of many countries under Mongol control in their nation-saving struggle.

### 3) World-famous Culture of Koryo

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The people of Koryo greatly developed the printing industry by inventing metal type for the first time in the world and manufactured the Koryo ceramics which the world values as treasures because of their distinctive colours, patterns and models. All these made our country famous."

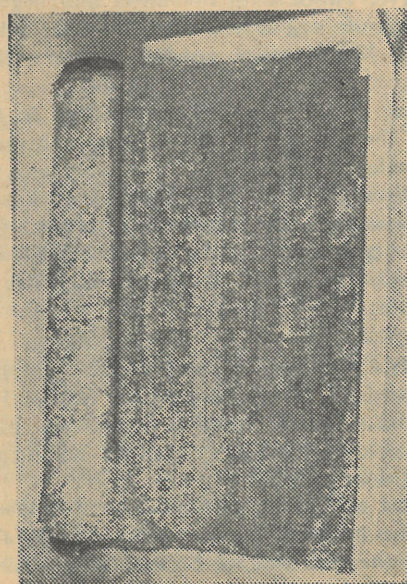
Culture in the years of the Koryo dynasty is characterized by craftsmanship of the highest order in printing and porcelain which enjoyed worldwide fame.

#### INVENTION OF THE WORLD'S FIRST METAL TYPE

In Koryo metal type was invented and put to use in printing already in the late 12th century. This means that our metal type anticipated Gutenberg's lead type by more than two centuries.

The invention of metal type was based on the development of wood-block printing technique. The wood-block printing was already in practice from the time of the Three Kingdoms. Proof of this is provided by *dharani sutra*, a Buddhist charm, discovered at

Printed matters in metal types invented by the Koryo people



the Sokga Pagoda in the Pulguk Temple, Kyongju. A gold and bronze-made reliquary in which the remains of Shakyamuni are said to be preserved was discovered at the said pagoda. Contained in it was a Buddhist charm printed on the paper 6.5cm wide and about 7m long which was made of paper mulberry. It has a fair claim that this Buddhist charm is the oldest-known true printed piece in the world and this tells of the long history of our printing.

By carrying forward such printing techniques Koryo used wood blocks in printing many books including Buddhist and Confucian classics. Koryo with a developed printing sent numerous books of every kind to Sung, Khitan, Mongolia and Japan, on their order. The complete collection of Buddhist Scriptures, in an edition of 6,000 copies, was brought out in 60 years, beginning from 1021, which was followed by an additional edition of 5,000 copies in 1086.

During that period, talented printing craftsmen of Koryo made tireless efforts to simplify the labour-consuming process of wood-block printing. Thanks to their painstaking efforts they finally succeeded in inventing metal types. The printing types invented at that time were those made of bronze and they were excellent in craftsmanship.

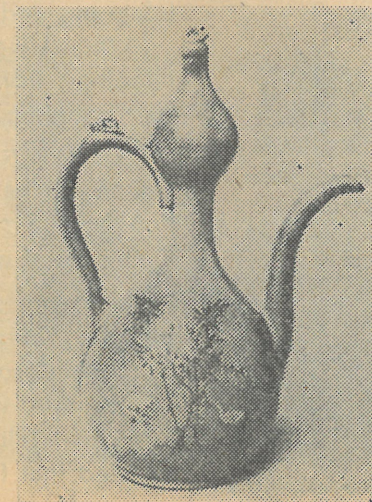
This invention was a great event in the development of medieval printing and a technical achievement of the highest order our ancestors had contributed to the development of printing.

#### KORYO PORCELAIN—WORLD'S TREASURE

From the early years of the Koryo dynasty our people began to produce porcelain known as "Koryo porcelain".

Koryo porcelain exhibits a much greater diversity and it is best represented by celadon. It is first characterized by its deep and soft colour. Reflected in it are the lofty sentiments of the people of Koryo and the clear sky of Korea. The light, clean and bluish, green colour arouses the beautiful and lofty feelings of the people. No-one-but Koryo craftsmen could pro-

A Koryo celadon



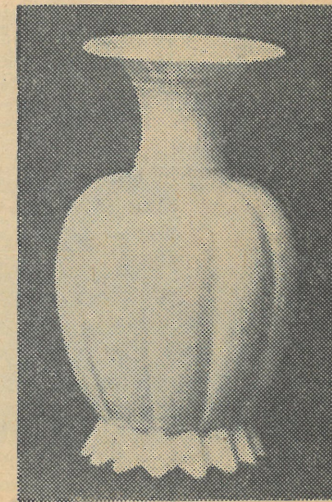
duce this colour. Hence the oft-used term "green colour".

Another characteristic of Koryo porcelain is that a unique method of inlaid decoration was applied. The designs were first incised into the clay and the incisions were then filled with black-and-white clay in the form of slip and the body was covered with glaze before firing. The inlaid patterns are diverse. Mandarin ducks are to be seen on the edge of the brook surrounded by willows with drooping branches. Wild geese on the reed field are also found. The subjects also include clouds, cranes, flowers and butterflies, chrysanthemums and lotus flowers, grapes and pomegranates. The patterns, reminiscent of the beautiful nature of Korea, are in harmony with blue colour on the pot and its wonderful shape. They present ideal perfection of beauty without an equal.

One more characteristic of Koryo porcelain is that its shape is beautiful and diverse. Pomegranate, bamboo shoot, gourd and melon-shaped kettles are found. Also to be seen are pigeon, monkey and duck-shaped container for ink-stone water, giraffe and lotus-shaped incense burner and dragon head-shaped brush case. The shape of Koryo porcelain which is an impressive combination of its use and artistic beauty convincingly shows the Koryo porcelain-makers' originality of ideas and inexhaustible artistic talent. Koryo porcelain permeated with her people's superb creative talent and artistic skill and marked by an excellent combination of elegant colour, beautiful designs and decorations and wonderful shape, holds a most conspicuous place in the history of ceramic art of the world.

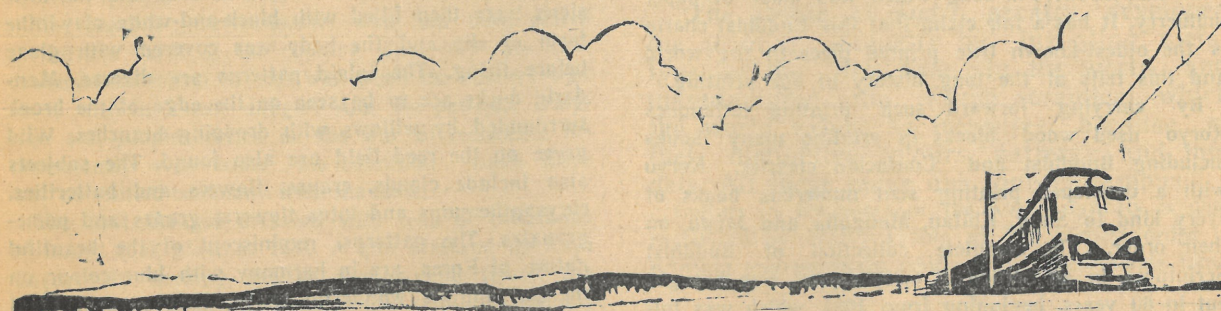
(To Be Continued)

A Koryo white porcelain





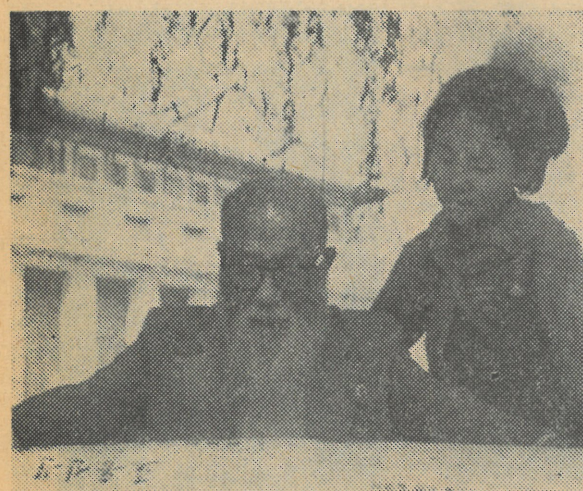
# In a Train



Sometime ago, on practice in my special subject, I started off for the Kim Chaek Iron Works on the northern east coast of our country.

While I was fascinated with the beautiful scenery of the east coast flowing through the windows of the running train, the train stopped at a railway station, where an old man climbed and sat down by me. He seemed to be over 60 years old. As soon as he took his seat, he put on spectacles and began to

**Our people do not stop studying even at 70 years of age**



read. After a while, he turned his eyes to me and, smiling, asked me:

"Young man, where are you going now?"

"To the Kim Chaek Iron Works on practice in my special subject."

"So you're a student, eh?"

"Yes, I'm a student of Kim Il Sung University."

Aware that I was a student, he meaningly nodded his head and said that his eldest son was teaching at the university. I felt very intimate with him.

He was on the way home from a rest home.

He suddenly took out of his bag two telegrams and a newspaper and said:

"While I was at the rest home, I got these telegrams from my fourth son and the youngest daughter and the paper is about my second son."

One of the telegrams was about "graduation from a college" and the other about "entrance at a college."

The paper carried an article about an all-purpose "electronic instrument" invented by his second son at the Automation Engineering Institute, with his photograph.

When I told him he was a happy man, he boasted that four of his five sons and daugh-

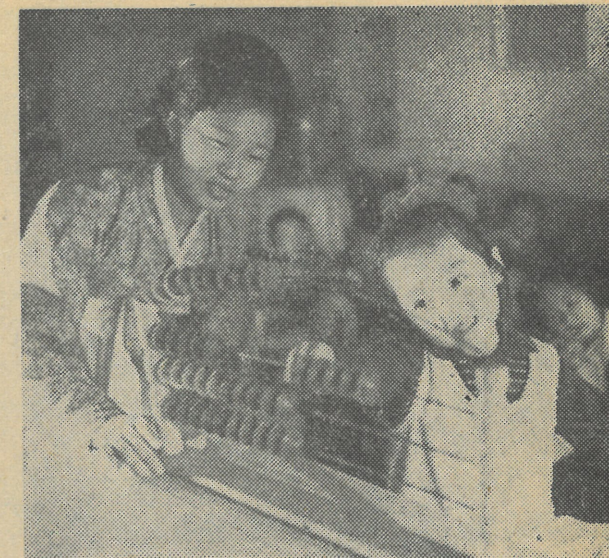
ters were college graduates, including his fourth son who had just graduated from a normal college and added that his youngest daughter too became a college student.

"To tell the truth I have also graduated from the factory college a few years ago thanks to the fatherly leader."

"You too?!" I hardly believed my ears and retorted unawares.

According to him, he could not even attend primary school under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. After liberation he began to learn and got even higher education under the study-while-working educational system.

His words deeply convinced me again of the advantage of our socialist educational system.



**Preschool children get one-year compulsory education**



**The rising generation get free education under the ray of the educational theses**





Worker-students in experiment

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The educational system of studying while working, along with the regular educational system, provides an opportunity of learning to all our people and makes it possible to give schooling to all people continuously while energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction. In our country today there is no one without education and none gives up his studies halfway; everyone continues his study all through his life."**

Ours is a "land of learning," a "land of education," where all people study under the ray of "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the fatherly leader. In our country the fullest opportunity of learning is provided to all families like the old man's.

While talking with him about our fruitful and happy life, occurred to me what the chairman of the cooperative farm management board had told me when I had gone to Chongsan-ri in Taean City, South Pyongan Province, on practice a few months ago: "All

working people of our farm are now studying hard under the study-while-working educational system to become agronomist or assistant agronomist by 1980."

According to the great leader's policy of intellectualization of the whole society, the state makes all people students learning to their heart's content at its expense.

The old man said: "Whenever I think of the great happiness of studying under the grateful socialist educational system established by the fatherly leader, I would not like to stop my study even a moment, though I am already over sixty."

I also renew my resolution to become a scientific technical worker for the country according to the policy of intellectualization of the whole society.

Ham Yong Gi  
Student of Kim Il Sung University

## KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

### *Sambang Falls*



There lies a canyon in the north of Sepo County, Kangwon Province, in the central part of our country. It is the Sambang canyon forming the upper reaches of the Namdae Stream in Anbyon.

The Sambang canyon is known as one of the scenic spots of our country from olden times for the crystal-clear stream winding through it with the precipitous sides, waterfalls and scenic wonders it offers according to the season.

The Sambang Falls is the largest and most beautiful of many waterfalls in this valley.

It gushes down a cliff 50 metres high. For grandeur and beauty it, together with the Kuryong Falls in Mt. Kumgang-san, the Pagyong Falls in Mt. Chonma and the Taesung Falls in Mt. Solak, is famous in our country.

Its width changes, presenting specific beauties, according to the volume of water in different seasons.

In spring and autumn, dry seasons, it is about three metres wide and it looks just like a pearl shower.

Light pink azaleas and apricot flowers in full bloom in spring and glorious tints of red and gold in autumn make it a perfect picture. In summer, it thunders down as if 10-metre wide silk were rushing down, throwing off millions of sprays and forming a beautiful rainbow.

At its thunder you will feel the sweat on your brow dry up and refreshing.

Not far from the falls there are the Sambang mineral spring, which is known for its special efficacy in the cure and prevention of various gastroenteric troubles, and a sanatorium.

The Sambang Falls is gushing down, singing of the joy and happiness our people are having under the loving care of the fatherly leader.



## Barbus Mylodon

*Barbus mylodon*, a member of the carp family, is a freshwater fish native to our country.

Like carp, it has a long body, with a pair of long barbels behind the maw. But, unlike carp, its body is more compressed laterally, coloured with darkish bay in the back, silver-white in the belly, and black-dotted in seven or eight rows in the sides.

It usually measures from 20 to 25 cm in length, but an exceptionally big one attains more than 30 cm.

Our barbus fish occurs only in the Ryesong, Rimjin and Han Rivers which empty into the West Sea of Korea in the central part of our country. In these rivers, the fish affects the upper and middle reaches whose water is comparatively cool and clear, with sandy or gravelly beds.

The fish preys mainly on water insects and eats few grasses.

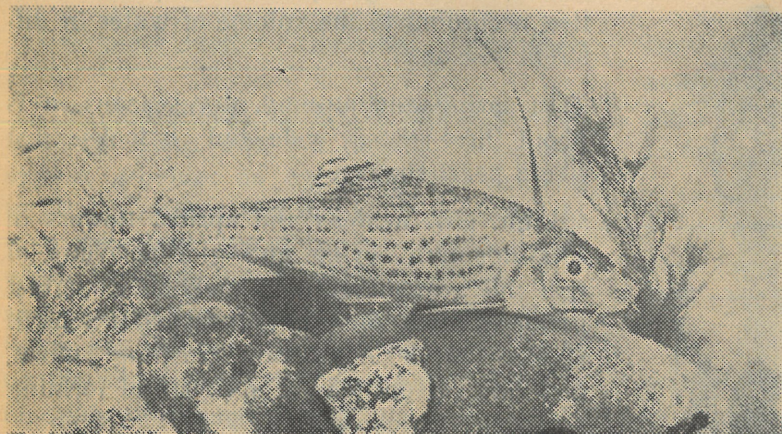
Its spawning season is May, the month when the

water temperature usually stands at 18° C or higher in the middle reaches. In that season the spawner lays eggs in the upper reaches in the same manner as trout: it makes a hollow in the gravelly bed and covers it again with gravels after spawning.

Sizable and tasty, our barbus fish is a choice species. But in the former days, it was scarce in population because of its limited habitats.

Today in our country this fish is protected and multiplied in accordance with the instructions of the great leader on making all waters alive with fish.

Good successes have been attained in protecting well its spawning grounds and releasing the artificially hatched fingerlings. As a result, our barbus fish has increased in population today, not only in its former habitats but also in wider new habitats, though it was rare and scarce in the past.



## Fish Ssuoeri

*Ssuoeri* (*Coreoleuciscus splendidus*) is our endemic freshwater fish of the carp family.

The fish occurs in the rivers south of central Korea such as the Ryesong, the Rimjin, the northern Han, etc.

Its body is rather slender and looks very handsome with broad vertical stripes of

yellowish brown on the sides.

Fishes of this kind are usually found in tens prowling after tiny water worms in water-clear shallows of sandy or gravelly bed. But they are not gregarious during the spawning season of May to June.

Usually a spawner lays 800 to 1,000 eggs

## Ginkgo

Ginkgo is a deciduous, broad-leaved tree belonging to the Ginkgo family.

This tree is supposed to live usually 2,000 to 3,000 years. Big ones are 40 to 50 metres high and 4 to 5 metres across at the level of man's breast.

There is a ginkgo tree protected as a natural monument in Kumya County of South Hamgyong Province on the east coast. It is 40 metres high and 4 metres across at man's breast level. Its crown is 12 metres wide. It is nearly 1,500 years old now, but it bears more than 50 kg of fruits every year.

Ginkgo's crown is generally conical.

Ginkgo's leaves are fan-shaped and usually two-lobed. In autumn they get yellow from the upper part of foliage and fall off in a few days after frost.

Ginkgo is unisexual.

It flowers from May to June and the fruit ripens in October.

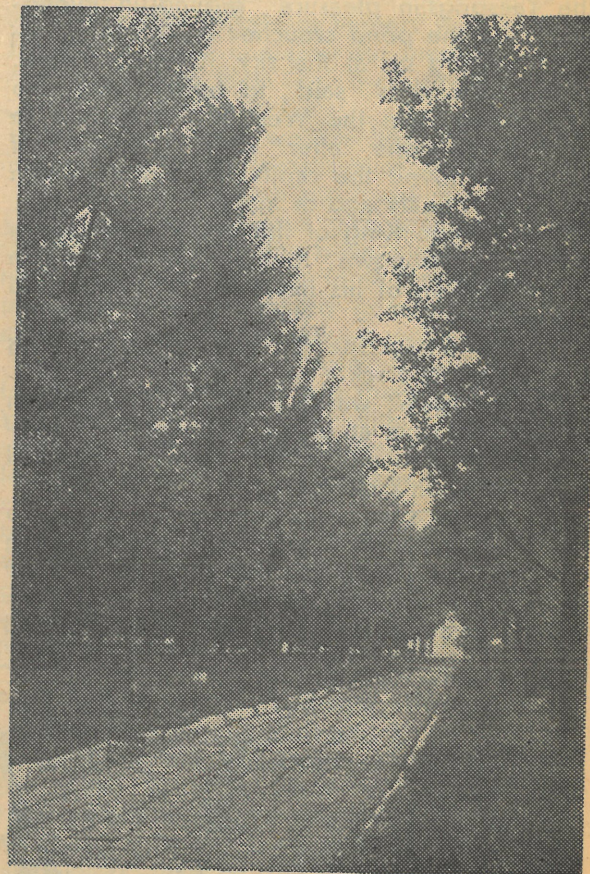
The fruit is enveloped in elastic outer crust and hard inner crust. Some inner crusts bear two bulged lines on them and the other three. The former contain female seed and the latter male.

Ginkgo seed is used in preparing medicine and delicacies from ancient times.

As it has fine, beautiful texture and is pliant and glossy, ginkgo wood is used for making furniture and wood-work.

Ginkgo trees are good-shaped, and clean as they are almost free from blight damage and get yellow in autumn. So they are widely planted in gardens.

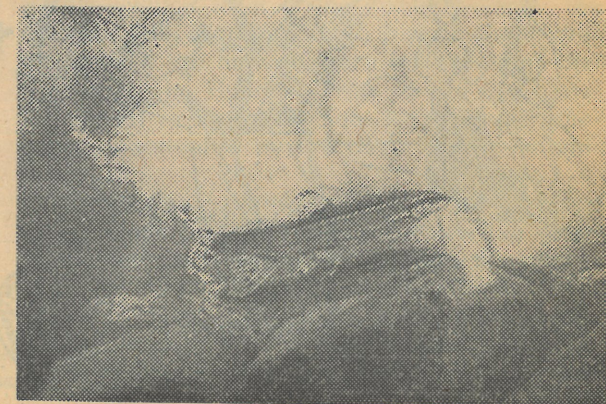
Today they are widely planted in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, and other cities, mainly in parks, recreation grounds and streets, making our cities more clean and beautiful.



which are deposited on sand or gravel until they hatch out a week later.

Hatchlings become 5 to 6 cm long in one year, 8 to 9 cm in two years, mature enough to lay eggs. A big one attains the length of 15 cm.

Today our country raises lots of this kind of fish for ornamental use while preserving specially its feral breeding quarters in view of its scientific research value.





## Legend

# Tortoise Pond

There is a small pond called the "Tortoise Pond" down the culvert of Lake Michon, past the Taesongsan pleasure ground in Pyongyang. On the pond crouches a big stone tortoise looking up at the sky, its neck craned.

The tortoise is said to have come to Pyongyang from the West Sea of Korea to turn into a stone after King Changsu of Koguryo moved the capital there from Chian over 1,500 years ago or in 427.

The Dragon King of the West Sea made a gift of "Chabongwa" to the King Changsu in congratulation of his move of its capital to Pyongyang.

The tortoise came to Pyongyang, carrying the gift on its back.

"Chabongwa" was a magic roof tile which was said to give an alarm by emitting a torch-like light when any enemy country prepared for aggression on Koguryo.

So it was a priceless treasure for Koguryo in its national defence, because neighbouring countries frequently attacked it, coveting after its vast territory and rich resources.

King Changsu was very glad. He awarded

the tortoise the title of "Prince of Noble Tortoise" and lavished prize upon it and ordered his courtiers to entertain it highly. Enjoying the princely hospitality of the Koguryo court, the tortoise went sightseeing. It went first to Mt. Taesong. The mountain was majestic and very beautiful with thick woods and many deep ravines. The mountain ridges were fortified with high, impregnable stone walls, and wall gates were gorgeous and imposing, adding to natural beauty.

Within the walls were a lake brimful with limpid water and many ponds of various shapes. Silvery fishes were jumping in the blue stream below a sheer precipice. White cranes were circling over the precipice and deer grazed about in pairs.

The tortoise was enchanted at times by the merry singing of different birds in deep forests and get drunk at other times with the sweet scents of the curious grasses and beautiful flowers.

It was so completely captivated with the beauty of the mountain that it even lost count of time. Goods filling shops—expensive silk,

quality paper which could not be found in any other part of the world, elegant, lovely porcelains, bright furniture and attractive ornaments—showed the intelligence and high cultural level of the Koguryo people.

At night it was amazed at the sight of streets brilliantly illuminated.

It was April 8, the lantern festival.

Every house was decorated with coloured lanterns hung from its eaves, big houses with dozens and small ones with 7 or 8. Their colours and shapes were all different; they were square, hexagonal and octagonal or water melon, pumpkin, or berry-shaped.

People were playing music, singing and dancing everywhere. It gave its ears to the sweet melody of music or saw with amazement people dancing or boating on the river.

One day it crossed the river to see the wide field. There were an archery field, a horse-riding ground and a spear-sword drill ground, and young males and females were contesting their skills.

Every arrow shot hit the target, various skills were shown on horses galloping like the wind and the spear and sword exercises were done, making clashing sounds and giving cries in concentration of all energies ak! ak! The flash of edges of thrusting, striking and swinging spears and swords outshone the sunrays.

The tortoise was struck with admiration at the Koguryo people's high military arts and fearless, free-hearted and strong spirit.

It made its way to a wide plain where farmers were plowing and sowing. Peasants were singing merry songs, plowing fields with fat cattle, manuring and seeding. A gong struck and the farmers stopped working and gathered under a big tree serving as a shady resting place and enjoyed themselves merrily, playing their instrumental music. The tortoise watched with envious eyes the people singing and dancing in their rest.

It was surprised to see the water bottle from which they poured water and drank it. It was a big porcelain bottle of the same shape as its own.

How could people in this country make such a bottle?

Thinking thus, the tortoise left the plain, and, on its way to the foot of a mountain covered with pines, it saw a pavilion on a low hill. There were people doing something there. They seemed to be scholars doing writing. One was lost in meditation with his eyes closed; another was reciting verses in a labial

sound; still another was running an ink-brush on a paper.

The tortoise opened its eyes wide at the sight of a man putting water in a big inkstone. The container for inkstone water the man was holding was also shaped like a tortoise. It was as large as child's fist and looked just like a little charming tortoise. The tortoise blinked its small eyes and thought again and again:

Why do the Koguryo people make things in the shape of tortoise? The farmers' water bottle and the scholars' container for inkstone water are essential to their life. The people in this country surely like tortoise!

When the tortoise went to the tomb of King Tongmyong, it was convinced of this.

In front of the tomb big buildings stood in a row, and there was a gate leading to the tomb in the middle. There were a lot of stone monuments in front of the tomb including those of helmeted and armored generals standing, sticking long swords, and of civilian officials.

At the tombstone in front of the tomb the tortoise was startled. A big stone tortoise was supporting the tombstone, with its neck outstretched. What a glory it was for a tortoise to support the King's tombstone! It drew conclusion that the Koguryo people loved the tortoise so much and gave such honour to it and even shed tears of emotion. It forgot to go back to the Dragon Palace and set out on an sightseeing tour of Mts. Kumgang-san and Myohyang-san and other scenic spots.

First it went to Mt. Kumgang-san and saw the Peak of Ten Thousand Forms, Manpokdong and the Nine-Dragon Falls and then it climbed up the Piro Peak to see the sunrise in the East Sea, which struck it dumb with admiration. Then it went to Mt. Myohyang-san. There it saw the Sanju Falls dropping vertically from Inhodae where there is the Sangwon hermitage and the Ryongyon Falls gushing down prostrately—which form a fine contrast—and the Chonsin Falls pouring down from a sheer precipice as if the heaven were falling. After that it climbed the Hyangro Peak to see the glowing sunset in the West Sea. Now it was completely captivated by the beauty of the mountain.

The tortoise gave up its idea of going to see other scenic places. It thought it saw the grandest view under the sun in Mts. Kumgang-san and Myohyang-san and was content with it. He felt that all beauties in the world were in this country.

The tortoise, 9,900 years old, visited a great





## "Kanggangsullae"

National song and dance *Kanggangsullae* became popular with our people over 380 years ago, during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598).

*Kanggangsullae* means "Formidable hordes of Japs come on over sea."

Every night women on the south coast would climb hills behind their villages, build bonfires and watch the Japanese aggressors for our navy. They used to spend the night, dancing hand in hand round bonfires, responding in chorus to the leader's song with *Kanggangsullae*.

Their singing greatly contributed to victory in the war, encouraging immensely our navy and giving terror to the enemy.

For more than 300 years this folk song was very popular with women in the coastal areas of Cholla and Kyongsang Provinces. In the course of time it developed into a unique dialogic song for women's round dance.

Each line of this song in form of rhythmic verse consists of the part sung by the leader and of chorus. So it is easy for people to join in singing. With the lapse of time

many countries as an envoy of the Dragon King and he had been to all scenic places in seas and on earth.

But they had not been better than the Dragon Palace and each time it came back to its palace at once. Pearls were found in abundance like pebbles, golden and silvery fishes were swimming in schools through the vast field of swaying seaweeds and the coral bush sparkling in rainbow colour, and fantastic rocks presented enchanting views everywhere.

However, Koguryo was much more beautiful than the Dragon Palace. It was majestic and graceful and its beauty was beyond description. And the tortoise liked the Koguryo people. They were gallant, intelligent, kind-hearted and polite, and held dear the tortoise.

Upon its arrival to Pyongyang, the tortoise asked the Koguryo court to give it a permission of permanent residence in Koguryo. Its request was granted with pleasure and accord-

the words were modified to faithfully reflect the feelings of the people in given eras and the requirements of different ages.

We cite here a typical stanza showing the leitmotif of this folk song:

Let's be loyal to the country, *Kanggangsullae*

With hoes, we're peasants, with guns,  
we're sailors, *Kanggangsullae*  
Let's enjoy national prosperity and welfare,  
peace and bumper year forever,  
*Kanggangsullae*

*Kanggangsullae*.

This stanza graphically represents the patriotism of our people and their ardent desire to beat back the Japanese invaders and live a happy life, as well as their fierce hatred for the enemy.

This song also shows well the specific feature of our folk songs whose melodies are sweet and soft and incite joy.

Its music is one of fine musics of our folk songs.

ing to its wish a pond was dug for it in Mt. Taesong.

It is just the "Tortoise Pond" today.

Over a year had passed since the tortoise's arrival to Koguryo. Anxious about the tortoise, the Dragon Palace sent another tortoise to Pyongyang to know about it.

The tortoise was spending pleasant days, enjoying the beautiful scenery of Mt. Taesong. It told its fellow tortoise about what it had seen and experienced in Koguryo and said: "You go back alone to tell the Dragon King that I would like to spend the rest of my life in Koguryo with beautiful scenery and kind-hearted people...."

The newcomer advised him to return to the Dragon Palace and come to Koguryo again, but the old tortoise resolutely said: "I won't leave Koguryo, even if I die to turn into a stone." And it went to its pond and turned into a stone.

## Korean Reunification Question

### Reunification Is Supreme National Task of Entire Korean People



Ours is a homogeneous nation of the same ancestry which had lived harmoniously on the same territory with one language and culture through a long history.

### Tragedy of Artificial Division

National split was an idea quite alien to our people who had lived historically as a single nation on one territory.

But, after the end of World War II, the US imperialist aggressors occupied the southern half of our country on the plea of disarming the Japanese imperialists and artificially bisected our country and forced the tragedy of national split on our people.

They launched a surprise armed attack against the northern half of the Republic on June 25, 1950 and imposed upon our people misfortunes and sufferings. They are now hell-bent on the creation of "two Koreas."

The bisection of our country by the foreign force is totally unjust either from the national viewpoint or from the viewpoint of world peace or humanitarianism.

A generation has grown up since the country was divided into north and south by the US imperialist aggressors' occupation of south Korea. But the country's reunification, the earnest desire of our nation, still remains unrealized and rather it encounters

a grave obstacle and the danger of continued national split is increasing daily due to the "two Koreas" plot pursued by the splittists at home and abroad.

The territorial and national division imposed by the foreign force has brought immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes upon our people.

During over 30 years of national division, parents and sons and husbands and wives, torn apart in north and south, have heard nothing of their dear ones, far from meeting each other. And even the commonness of our nation in language, custom and way of living formed and cemented through a long history is gradually disappearing.

The national split widens the gulf between north and south and makes it impossible to use our rich natural resources in a unified way for the country's development and prosperity and the people's welfare.

It has brought tremendous pains and misfortune particularly on the south Korean people.

The south Korean people are totally denied the fundamental right to live and other human rights and suffer all manner of humiliation and maltreatment under the fascist oppression and cruel exploitation and plunder of the US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

An increasing number of people, unable to earn a living, are sold off to alien lands as lifelong slave.



## Korea Must Be Reunified into One without Fail

National reunification is essential to restore national independence and develop the country into an independent sovereign state.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Even now, 30 years after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our nation is left divided and the country's reunification remains the greatest national task of the entire people of Korea."** ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 24.)

It is the supreme national desire of our people which must be met without any further delay and the most pressing task devolving upon them.

Reflecting the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people, our Party and the Government of the Republic have made every possible effort to solve the question of national reunification independently by peaceful means on democratic principles.

But each time the separatists at home and abroad have opposed our efforts, working to create "two Koreas."

The American imperialists set the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their strategy towards Korea particularly at the present time and are resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its realization.

They are seeking to continue to occupy and rule south Korea by perpetuating the division of our country and rigging up "two Koreas."

The Japanese reactionaries are following the American imperialists in the "two Koreas" plot to recover their old position of colonial ruler in south Korea.

At the dictates of their US and Japanese masters, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are trying to stabilize the present state of the partition for their easy life and long-term office.

The Korean people will never tolerate any machinations of the separatists to make "two Koreas" but smash them totally with their united strength.

Korea must by all means be reunified into one.

The Korean nation is historically one and our people are unanimously longing for reunification. The forces opposed to Korea's reunification are the outside forces that are keen to invade and dominate Korea and only a handful of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique selling out the country and the people to foreign forces.

The Korean question is of fundamentally different character from the question of a country that was divided as a consequence of an aggressive war it had waged and lost.

Our country neither was a party to any aggressive war nor is a defeated nation.

Ours is a nation which had been humiliated and oppressed before under the colonial yoke of imperialism and won its liberation through a long heroic fight against the imperialist aggressors.

Even if our country is reunified, it will neither attack nor threaten other countries. On the contrary, if Korea remains divided, it will be not only a national misery for the Korean people but also a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Therefore, our country must be reunified by all means into one, not only for the vital interests of the Korean nation but also for the lasting peace of the world.

Our country must not be left bisected but be reunified to develop as one nation in conformity with the ardent desire of our people and the unanimous demand and aspiration of the peace-loving people of the world.

Our people will surely repel the interference of all the outside forces including the United States and thoroughly frustrate the traitorous acts of the south Korean puppet clique and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by the united efforts of the nation.

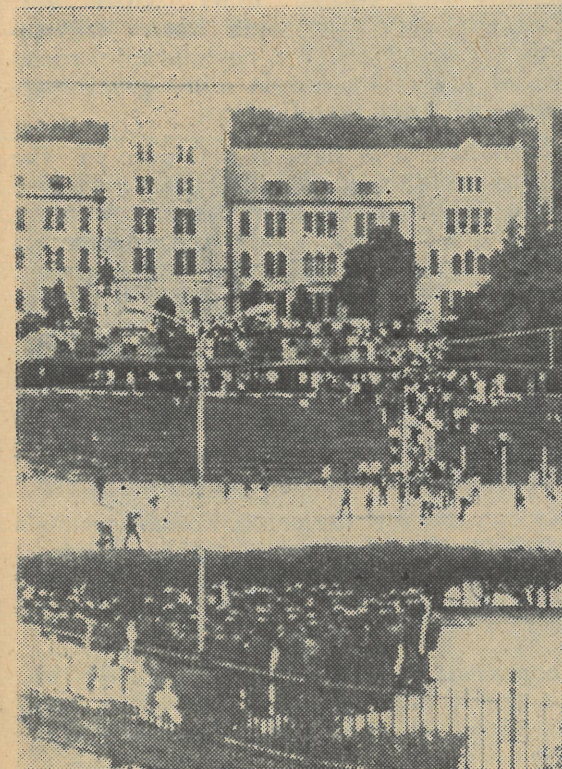
## INTERVIEW

### Democratization of South Korean Society Is Prerequisite to Great National Unity

Sometime ago our magazine's journalist had an interview with Kim Pyong, master of economics, about the democratization of south Korean society. Follows their interview.

**Journalist:** In order to bring about the great unity of the whole nation and hasten the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean society should be democratized, I think.

**Koryo University students in Seoul resolutely fight in demand of the abolition of the "Yusin system," campus democracy and the stoppage of the fascist suppression of the labour movement**



I would like to talk with you about this.

**Kim Pyong:** It can be said that the democratization of socio-political life in south Korea at present is the unanimous desire of the south Korean people and the urgent requirement of their life.

It is also essential to the reunification of the divided country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"With a view to achieving the great unity of the whole nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean society should be democratized."**

The democratic rights and freedom can be said the demand of man's intrinsic nature and his fundamental rights.

If man is subjugated by others he cannot exercise his sovereign right and he is virtually dead as a social being.

**Journalist:** If man is to become an independent social being, it is necessary, above all, to democratize socio-political life to enable him to exercise his fundamental rights, democratic rights and freedom.

**Kim Pyong:** You are right.

In south Korea today the brutal fascist rule is maintained and human rights are wantonly violated. Under such conditions the people cannot express their will freely and, accordingly, the peaceful reunification of the country is impossible.

Today the most despotic and infamous fascist rule unprecedented in history is set up in south Korea. Having established the fascist "Yusin system," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bring into action various wicked fascist laws and the huge suppressive apparatus to mercilessly trample upon the fundamental rights of the popular masses and brutally repress the patriotic people and



democrats who demand democracy and national reunification.

After the farcical "October Yusin" of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique, the people were totally denied their rights.

Repressive laws including "emergency decrees" were introduced one after another and the networks of army, police and special service agents expanded, and south Korea turned into a more horrible prison where intelligence-torture politics is enforced.

Today the south Korean people find themselves in a suffocating plight where they cannot speak, hear and see freely with their own mouths, ears and eyes and human dignity is trampled underfoot.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique repress even the religious circle, as well as the political circle. Kidnapping and assassination of democrats are organized, political trials are conducted and people are shadowed, watched and arrested every moment, pervading the whole south Korean society with terror.

We consider that the democratization of south Korean society is not only a question concerning the human rights and freedom of the south Korean people but a problem which has a direct bearing upon the future of the nation.

We may say, therefore, that its democratization is prerequisite to great national unity and an important guarantee of early national reunification.

**Journalist:** What should be done for its democratization?

**Kim Pyong:** First of all, it is necessary to abolish the "Yusin Constitution" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the most barbarous repressive constitution which oppresses and stamps out human independence and forces slavery upon the people, and annul the "anti-communist law," "national security law" and other fascist laws. And the unwarranted penalties inflicted on patriotic people and democrats under the "emergency decrees" and fascist laws should be revoked, and the freedom of speech and the press and free activities of political parties and public organizations be ensured.

**Journalist:** The activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and other

clandestine political parties should be legalized, and the Korean organizations and patriotic persons struggling abroad for the democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country should be permitted to return to south Korea as they wish and engage in free political activities, shouldn't they?

**Kim Pyong:** Of course. To guarantee the freedom of activity for political parties and public organizations is the most elementary requirement of democracy.

In the northern half of the Republic different political parties and public organizations are now operating freely, enjoying legal rights.

Today in most countries of the world the freedom of activity is guaranteed for political parties and public organizations, and even in imperialist nations the progressive parties including the Communist parties and public organizations are operating freely with legal rights.

In south Korea, too, all political parties and public organizations should be naturally granted the freedom and right to carry on lawful activities.

Democratization in south Korea will undoubtedly bring about a new turn in sociopolitical life of its people and greatly accelerate national reunification.

**Journalist:** It is natural that even in the difficult conditions of south Korea where such a harsh fascist suppression continues, people of all social strata and democrats should wage an unyielding struggle against fascism and for democracy to win democratic freedom and rights and that their struggle should enjoy the support and sympathy of the revolutionary people and peace-lovers of the world.

**Kim Pyong:** The victory of the democratization struggle in south Korea is sure to come.

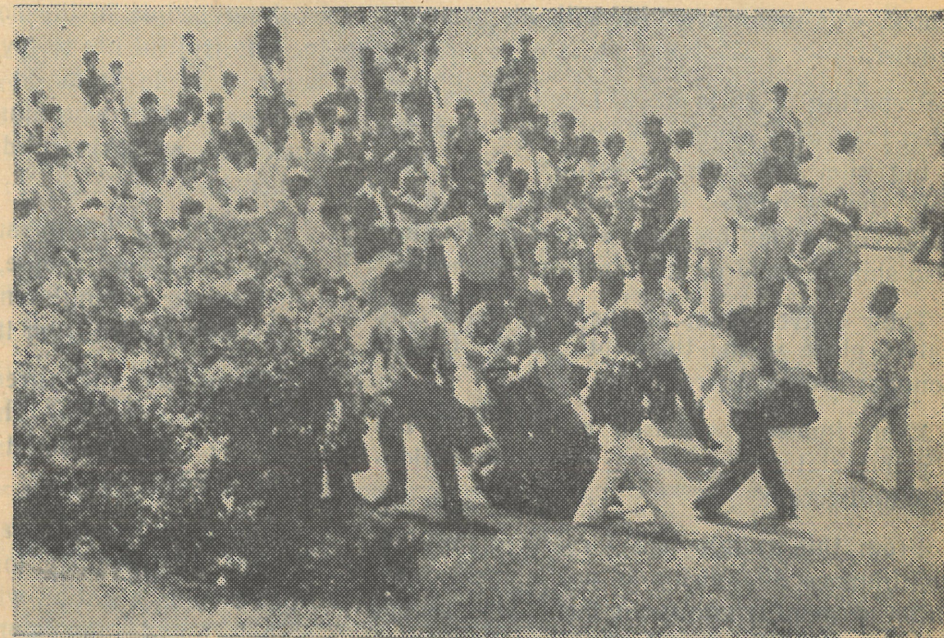
No one can kill the south Korean people's aspiration after democratic rights and freedom. No force on earth can bar their onward movement towards a new government and new life.

**Journalist:** You are right. The south Korean people will certainly crush Pak Jung Hi's fascist forces of dictatorship with united and organized strength by forming an ex-

tensive united front of all democratic forces at home and abroad, irrespective of the difference in ideology, religious belief, party affiliation and political view, will democra-

tize south Korean society and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Seoul University students bravely fight with puppet policemen, demonstrating in demand of the abolition of the fascist "Yusin system" and the repeal of "emergency decrees"





## As Division Continues

A few days before the New Year's day, Yong Gil, the first-year boy of a primary school, was making a kite with his younger brother.

Preparing to go to work, I lent my ears to what they were saying. When they had made a big kite, the younger brother said that they should name it "reunification kite." Yong Gil nodded his head and said that they also should write on it: "Yankees, go home!"

Their conversation touched my heart. My native place is in the south and I have younger brother there.

Even innocent children bitterly hate the US imperialist aggressors hindering national reunification.

From this simple fact I realized that the continuance of division is not a mere repetition of months and years but it strengthens the desire of the people for reunification.

I was separated from my younger brother at sixteen years of age.

I have now become a father of three children and I am already on the verge of 50. Yong Gil has grown up to know things. The country divided by the US imperialists, I have heard nothing of my younger brother, far from meeting him.

With a painful heart I went out into the street. My heart was filled with the thought of my younger brother who must be tramping the streets.

If he stays alive he must be in his forties and have many children.

Under the loving care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, I graduated

from a college and became a leading functionary of a big factory. I, like all other working people in the north, enjoy a genuine and fruitful life to my heart's content. My heart is fit to break at the thought of my younger brother who must be among the unemployed, with his children crying for food at home.

Not only my family suffers from national division. All our people, compatriots, who had lived as a single nation for five thousand years, suffer from it.

Who caused such great misfortunes and pains to our people? They are none other than the US imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique.

Our nation is historically one and our people are unanimously longing for reunification. Ours is a nation who had been oppressed before under the colonial yoke of imperialism and won its liberation by fighting the imperialist aggressors.

The US imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, are persisting in the "two Koreas" plot to prevent the reunification of our country and perpetuate the national division, in order to realize their aggressive ambition and their wild design to remain in office indefinitely. The more I think about it, the stronger hatred for and indignation with the partitionists I feel.

All the compatriots in the north and the south are vigorously struggling to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and achieve reunification, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy for the independent

and peaceful reunification of the country.

Even under the enemy's fascist repression the south Korean people are waging various forms of struggle more bravely at factories, farm villages and schools and underground, saying: "reunification is the only way to live." The people in the northern half built an independent national economy and brought about industrialization and are now working for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy while continuously striving to fulfil the three major tasks of the technical revolution. This is not only for their own sake. It is for all compatriots in the north and the south to be equally well-off after reunification. The whole world gives active support and encouragement to the struggle of our people for national reunification.

As years go by, our people's desire for reunification grows stronger and their hatred for the enemy of the nation, the author

of division, gets fiercer.

The unanimous aspiration for reunification flaming up in the hearts of the people in the north and south will finally bring the day of reunification on this land.

On the day of reunification when the barrier of the Military Demarcation Line is torn down, electric locomotives made by me will run to Seoul and Pusan in the south through the reunified and independent land.

They will carry tractors to the south Korean fields desolated under the colonial rule of the US imperialists and our machines and equipment to build modern factories.

When the south Korean unemployed run modern factories, the peasants do farming with the help of tractors and separated families reunite and live under the same roof after reunification, our children will write "Long live reunified Korea" on their kites and fly them high up into the sky.

Li Sang Gon

### Brief Comment

### Indictment of American Society

**American negroes suffer harsh racial discrimination.**

**Pessimistic about their lot, a rapidly increasing number of negroes, notably youth, commit suicide. Young negroes in their twenties make up 22 per cent of the negro population. Their suicides account for nearly a half of all black suicides.**

**It is another indictment of American society, "a land desolate of human rights," where negroes are not treated as a human being and suffer all manner of racial humiliation and oppression for the**

**only reason that they are black.**

**Under barbarous racial discrimination the negroes and minorities are denied political freedom and rights, and live in starvation and poverty. Sixty to seventy-five per cent of the negro youth are jobless and are tramping the streets, instead of bringing their hopes and talents into bloom.**

**The US billionaires' false propaganda about "protection of human rights" makes themselves a laughingstock for the world.**



## "Why Is This World So Dark?"

— A Note Written by a Girl Worker of an Electric Company in Seoul —

Sometime ago, the "Hyokmyong Chonson," organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, carried a note written by Han Su Jong, a girl worker, who has been subjected to cruel exploitation and maltreatment in an electric company in Kuro-dong, Yongdungpo district, Seoul.

The following is her note:

I am 12 years old, working at an electric company, Kuro industrial district.

My father died, buried under coal piles while working in a pit, Changsong coal mine three years ago. Now my mother had a family of two to support—I and 7-year old son Chol. We three-member family wandered about here and there and at last settled down in a rented house, Sinjong-dong.

My mother occupied herself in various ways, working as greens peddler, hawker and kitchen-maid. She worked hard, but she was unable to make a living.

One day my mother was injured by a traffic accident while peddling. For this she was confined to bed from last year.

This imposed upon me family responsibilities. I roamed about the streets in search of a job to feed my ailing mother and younger brother. After painstaking efforts I found a job at an electric company of Kuro district.

Out of a sheer desire to cure the disease of my mother, I went to work without a day off for one year. But I could not yet prepare the money enough for medicine.

I used to get up at 5 in the morning rubbing the sleep out of my eyes, only to find my mother complaining of illness unconsciously and my younger brother lying with empty stomach.

With this tragic scene left behind, I had to hurry to the company almost at a run so that I might not meet with a mishap on account of being late.

Work began at 6 in the morning and my task was to assemble accessories of electronic instruments.

The company owner did not fix working

hours but prolonged them indefinitely by introducing a piecework system. The assignment of piecework was so extravagant that I could hardly finish my quota. If I happened to pause a while, there followed stacks of work to get through and insults. While doing assembling work, I was frequently subject to attacks of vertigo. When I felt giddy, I clenched my teeth so that I might not fall into trance. How can I cure the disease of my mother and how will become my younger brother if I fall down in a faint?

It was not a time or two that I had decided to kill myself, unable to endure hardships. But I would change my mind, thinking of my ailing mother and my pitiful brother.

When I was compelled to work extra hours in addition to the day's work, I had to leave the company after 11. I hated my job. But more hateful was the humiliation I had to suffer at the lodge at the time of going home from work. It was because they frisked me, afraid of my carrying away any electronic article. Sometimes, I got into rage, tears welling up in my eyes. Though I was a young girl worker, how could they strip me of my clothes so often!

I was driven hard like this, but my wages only amounted to 20,000 won.

One day I came out of the factory compound with a meagre amount of pay in my hand.

Due to the day's hard work, I was dog-tired and it was difficult for me even to step forward. But I was full of joy, because I received pay after a month's work.

If the pay of that month was added up, I could buy medicine for my mother even a little and also purchase some food for her with the money left.

I dropped in at a market, bought some food to serve my mother and hurried to my home.

When I almost reached my home, the fearful voice of my younger brother was heard. What's the matter? I went into my home. My brother Chol was crying bitterly, shaking the

mother's body.

When he saw me enter the room, he said "Sister, mom waited for you...." and again wept on, clinging to the mother's breast.

Oh, the mother passed away.

The moment I felt that my head swarm and the money to be used for medicine and food fell to the floor out of my hand.

Subjected to all sorts of humiliation and contempt, I worked hard to earn money for medicine in a hope to cure the disease of my mother. But my mother has gone from us, despite of all my devotion.

I thought more of this cursed world than of my mother who breathed her last. Why is this world so dark? Some people are well off though they do not work. But we cannot buy even a package of prepared herbs and serve it to our mother even though we toil and moil. Ours is, indeed, a world filled with contradictions.

This world full of contradictions squeezed sweat and blood from us youngsters and deprived us of our mother.

Is it impossible that an active volcano doing away with this dark world can burst into eruption?

How glad I would be if I could see such a volcano!

I pray that such a time may come soon.



## "I Was Struck Dumb with Amazement"

Recently *Hyokmyong Chonson*, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, carried the note of a worker showing the housing shortage in south Korea. We introduce it below.

\* \* \*

I am a poor worker. I was born in a rented room in slum quarters in Seoul and have lived only in such a room for more than 40 years without a roof over my head.

I heard that there was a low-rented house on the edge of the city and moved into it with my seven family members from a room where we had lived for three years.

I borrowed 1,700,000 won and paid its rent in advance to the house owner who was said to have bought it at 4,900,000 won.

Less than three days after we moved into the house, the new house owner came and said that the house was sold at 7 million won and asked me to pay another 700,000 won or move out of the house. According to him, the price of houses rose as the "Ministry of Construction" restricted housing construc-

tion on account of the shortage of building materials. It was very difficult for me to pay back 1,700,000 won I had lent. I borrowed another 700,000 won and gave it to him and wrote a "contract" to him. Two days later a "house agent" came to see the house. I asked him if it was sold. He said that the new house owner was going to sell it at 9,300,000 won. I learned that the house price rose sharply meanwhile.

I was struck dumb with amazement. I could not repress my indignation with the brokers of immovables who resold the house without transfer registration, especially with the Pak Jung Hi junta.

Once this junta raised the house prices on pretext of "city plan" or "dismantling match-box huts." Now they bar paupers from building houses and boost the prices of house and land at random under the excuse of shortage of building materials or swindle. How can the poor people like me live on?! If the paupers are to live in their own houses, such a hooligan as Pak Jung Hi should be eliminated, I believe.



## "I Will Fight On Until the Human Rights of South Korean Women Are Guaranteed"

The "Association of the Korean Women in Japan to Defend Kwon Mal Ja" has waged a vigorous struggle against the fascist suppression and the violation of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in response to the appeal of Kwon Mal Ja, a Japan-born Korean girl. Recently it changed its name to the "Association for Defending the Human Rights of the South Korean Women."

This association publishes its organ "We Are Human Being."

The organ carried Kwon Mal Ja's note "In a Body with the South Korean Women."

Follows her note:

My activities of last two years and a half deepened my conviction that without democratizing south Korea and reunifying the country the south Korean women cannot restore their genuine human rights trampled underfoot by the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship.

With such a conviction we formed the "Association for Defending the Human Rights of the South Korean Women" to carry on more extensive activities.

I express my heartfelt thanks to the Korean nationals in Japan and the conscientious people of Japan and the world for their concern about me enjoying the encouragement and support from the association members.

Our small movement for national reunification, in which I have been with the association members, has developed into a new organization as required by the internal and external situation. This gives me the greatest pleasure. In the course of my activities I felt deeply that the Korean women abroad must now join the south Korean women in their ever-mounting struggle.

Sometime ago there was a horrible case in Chinhae, south Korea. A woman lost the use of the lower half of her body while working in a restaurant and was expelled from it. She went about begging with her child. The authorities threw her into a crematorium alive for the reason that she "injures the beauty of the city."

Where else in the world can you find such a rude human treatment today, the second half of the 20th

century?

In defiance of the ever-intensifying harsh suppression women of all strata in south Korea are fighting for social democracy and the country's reunification at the risk of their lives

In particular, our sisters, who are forced to do the hardest labour and are treated like a fly under the system of the Pak Jung Hi Yusin dictatorship, are bravely fighting against the Pak regime, crying for the right to live. Their struggle greatly encourages us to a new struggle.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist regime branded me as a "spy" without any evidence, inflicted indescribable insults on me, and wantonly violated my dignity as a human being. This time it committed an outrage of putting excrement into the mouths and ears of our sisters who demanded the right to existence, which cannot be done even with beast.

At this story I felt my heart break with a raging hatred for the Pak regime. We are eager to knock down the beastly gangsters in human skin but we cannot save our sisters right away. This reality makes my fists only tremble with indignation. I was deflowered at the KCIA. So the cry of our sisters for the right to live a life worthy of a human being is my own.

Their cry will be gone only when south Korea becomes democratic and the country is reunified.

Our movement is not strong now. But, if we join south Korean women in their struggle as I have gained great strength from the encouragement and support of the association members, it will grow to a force and immensely inspire our sisters and women in south Korea.

On the occasion of the formation of the "Association for Defending the Human Rights of the South Korean Women," I renew my determination to fight on hand in hand with as many women as possible until south Korea is democratized and national reunification realized and the human rights of the south Korean women guaranteed.

I earnestly wish the home and world public to actively support us in our struggle for the country's reunification.



## Establishment of New International Economic Order—Urgent Task of Non-aligned Countries

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The old international economic order is a product of the colonial system and an important lever of imperialism for domination and control, exploitation and plunder. Therefore, we must smash the old international economic order established by the imperialists and introduce a new one on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and independence."

In the past, the imperialist-colonialists set up a shackling international economic order in their favour in order to wantonly violate the independence of the tri-continental peoples and oppress and exploit them at will.

Through this unfair order they put under their control world trade, international currency and banking, transport and insurance and other domains and turned the vast areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America into the source of their raw materials, their commodity market and the field for their capital investment, thus amassing colossal fortunes.

The unfairness of the order finds its expression in plundering the wealth of the non-aligned countries and new-emerging countries, through the irrational trade conditions, particularly through unequal exchange.

The imperialists set lowest prices on raw materials and primary products exported by the non-aligned countries in huge quantities and extortionately high prices on their manufactured goods and steadily increase their difference.

When taking those in 1970 as 100, the average prices of their manufactured goods rose to 187 in the first quarter of 1975. But, in one year of 1974, the price of zinc exported by the non-aligned countries dropped by 42

per cent, copper by 47 per cent and rubber by 57 per cent.

In the 1951-1972 period the losses the developing countries suffered from unequal exchange imposed by the US and other imperialists ran as much as 122,269 million dollars.

The imperialists destroy the national economy of the developing countries under the name of "aid," carry out unlimited economic plunder and control their economy.

Their "aid" to the developing countries, without exception, has political strings attached and demands very high interests. Their "aid" goods are mostly their surplus goods and their prices are higher than the world market prices.

When they have their "aid" and credit paid back by the developing countries with raw materials or goods, their prices are much lower than the world market prices.

This makes those countries owe more debts to the imperialists.

Multinational enterprises of the imperialists which infiltrated into the developing countries through their "aid" make the latter more and more dependent on them.

They seize hold of the lever of control over the economy of these countries under the pretext of helping them in industrial development and confuse their economic life and demand extraterritoriality including exemption from taxes.

They don't help the developing countries in their economic development but make huge profits by producing goods with raw materials and cheap labour of these countries and selling them at monopoly prices on the spot.



The imperialists arbitrarily manipulate the main levers of the international economic relations.

They established the international economic relations so as to make more monopoly profits, by using the international economic organizations and the international currency system and erected many barriers to great disadvantage of these countries' economic development and trade transaction.

The old international economic order is a predatory and unequal economic order serving totally the imperialists as a product of the colonial system.

Without the abolition of this economic system, therefore, the developing countries can neither curb imperialist interference and plunder nor attain their independent development and prosperity.

The developing countries are resolutely struggling to destroy the old international economic order set up by the imperialists and establish a new one.

The recent Foreign Ministers' Conference of Non-aligned Countries held in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, earnestly discussed a number of problems arising from the establishment of a new international economic order and economic cooperation. All the non-aligned countries are now striving to solve the problems.

The struggle to abolish the old international economic order is essentially an international struggle against the allied forces of imperialism.

This struggle is attended with a fierce struggle between the non-aligned countries and imperialism, between the revolutionary forces and the counterrevolutionary forces. The non-aligned countries, therefore, must unite and wage a joint struggle. Only then can they attain their objects.

Their unity is more imperative particularly because the imperialists are working their hardest for division and alienation.

In order to divide and alienate the non-aligned countries from one another and

destroy them one by one the US and other imperialists apply all manner of pressure on these countries by provisions, weapons and all other means and try to pit them against one another and fish in troubled waters, clamouring boisterously about even the slightest conflict of interests between some countries.

The non-aligned countries should unite and fight against the vicious and cunning alienating moves of the imperialists.

If united, the non-aligned countries can win victory. Otherwise, they will be destroyed one by one.

In order to abolish the old international economic order, they should unite and fight and at the same time they should further strengthen and develop economic and technical cooperation between themselves.

The imperialists are rotting as if the non-aligned countries could not maintain themselves without their "aid." The fact is the very opposite of what the imperialists say. The imperialists cannot keep themselves without relying on the non-aligned countries' resources.

The non-aligned countries contain the majority of the world population and the greater part of the world and have inexhaustible natural resources and many good experiences and techniques which can be exchanged to one another.

If they strengthen economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling one another's needs, they can successfully overcome difficulties and obstacles in their way and rapidly develop the national economy.

And, by so doing can they smash the imperialist moves toward subjugation and further deepen the general crisis of the world imperialist economic system.

The old international economic order will be abolished by the just struggle of the non-aligned countries and a new one based on mutual benefit, equality and independence will surely be established.

Kim Sok Pil

## Short Story

# Pyongyang Is Singing

by Ko Byong Sam

1

The car had left the battle line enveloped in powder smoke at dawn when the dew was beginning to fall on the grass leaves. It had sped along all day, and was now again running through the night.

Comrade Supreme Commander was on his way back from his inspection tour of the front line. He had travelled several thousand *ri* over the past days. The car was moving steadily across the expanse of the milky space which looked like a dark blue ocean. Measuring the depth of the darkness with the flashing beams of its headlights, the car was now returning to Pyongyang.

It had just turned a quarter past one by the watch of the respected and beloved Comrade Supreme Commander.

He appeared to be trying to get a nap to recover the lost sleep. Now was the time when he could sleep off his fatigue from the long journey even in the running car.

It was gratifying that Comrade Supreme Commander was having such an hour after travelling a long way through the powder smoke to meet the combatants on the firing line. So, the general officer seated by his side in the car was keeping quiet, gazing silently through the window.

This general officer was a member of the Military Commission in charge of the defence of the capital, and his duty had prevented him from leaving Pyongyang for a long time. But this time he had accompanied the Supreme Commander on his tour to the front line.

Looking out through the window at the far-off sky over the capital, he was immersed in deep thought.

The enemy's bombing of Pyongyang was an unheard-of brutality. Recently the eyes of the world were focussed on Pyongyang.

While making an attempt for a new offensive all along the battle line, the American imperialists clamoured that they would turn Pyongyang into a sea of fire within a few days by concentrating on the city nearly all their fighter-bombers from the air bases on Okinawa and other Pacific islands and from the naval fleets. That is, they were going to carry out a

"burn-all operation". The enemy's frantic "aerial operation" against the capital of the Korean revolution was by no means a secret, and the foreign press was expressing concern about it and the eyes of the honest-minded people throughout the world were focussed on Pyongyang. So even the soldiers at the firing line who were defending every inch of land with their own blood were deeply apprehensive for the safety of Pyongyang.

This was when Comrade Supreme Commander made an inspection tour of the front line, from which he was now returning to Pyongyang. He would surely find the strength enough to crush the enemy's offensive, and he must be planning a new operation for the purpose, but where he would find it and what kind of plan he was conceiving nobody could tell.

The general officer pictured to his mind the instructions to be given by him in front of the operational map at the Supreme Headquarters.

He had had many thoughts about Pyongyang for a long time. Above all, the anti-aircraft fire power should be further increased and, at the same time, more aviation should be sent out to intercept the enemy planes. Now he was casting about in his mind for all the possibility of securing the command of the air, before he turned his face towards Comrade Supreme Commander.

Comrade Supreme Commander who he had thought was asleep was quietly rapping with his fingertips a small case which was lying by his side; he was lost in deep thought.

The case contained a self-made musical instrument presented him as a gift by the soldiers. He had enjoyed listening to the melodious sounds of different hand-made frontline instruments wafting out of the tunnels. Then, too, as now, he had been immersed in deep thought, or beaming with a smile.

Even in the car he was spending his time in thought instead of taking sleep to banish the fatigue of travel. Thus, he was passing another sleepless night on his journey, as if he were steering the country clear of all dangers and perils that were befalling this country like raging billows all the time.



The car glided over the road soundlessly as if afraid of disturbing the summer night that was advancing quietly caressing the sleeping crops.

"Insects are chirping persistently," said Comrade Supreme Commander. "Now the summer is passing on, and good is the summer night when you can smell the ripening rice, the savoury aroma.... I want to have a walk over a country lane...."

His face expressed deep emotions; he seemed anxious to stroll along a path in the field touching the ears of crops wet with dew. As always, his expression was serene and showed his mental ease and placidity.

The car gathered speed. One milepost after another appeared and then flew backward and soon the last checkpoint on the approaches to the capital came into view. All the cars bound for Pyongyang were stopped on one side of the road, hidden under willows and some other cars were slowing down to come to a halt.

The bar of the lifting gate was down. A girl officer wearing an arm band blew the whistle and raised the flag. In the moonlight she looked dashing.

The car of Comrade Supreme Commander slowly came to a halt. The general officer got out and together with the aide-de-camp went up to the checkpoint.

"What's the matter?" asked the general.

"Comrade General, nobody is allowed to go farther," the girl officer answered in a trembling voice, looking up at the general with her back to the bar.

It was that Pyongyang was being bombed by the Yanks.

Comrade Supreme Commander alighted from the car quietly. He went among the army-men.

The girl officer raised her hand in salute, but could not find proper words to say. She stood biting her lip with a hardened throat.

Comrade Supreme Commander in his military cap cast his eyes on the sky over Pyongyang in which floated dark clouds, before he turned towards the girl with a smile.

"Comrade Supreme Commander!..." said the girl officer.

"Don't cry," he said soothingly. "It won't do for a guardian of the capital's gate to cry, will it? Don't worry. You are right, of course. And we fully understand your feelings, too. But, nevertheless, we must go."

"How can you go there when the enemy is

bombing, Comrade Supreme Commander!"

"Because they are bombing we must go there quickly. People are there, people! ...Now, comrades, let us go."

The word "people" uttered by Comrade Supreme Commander infused warmth into the hearts of those present. He glanced round at his suite and then got into the car.

The military personnel who happened to be there were all deeply stirred. Tears glistened in their eyes. Just then, as if yielding to his strong will power, a long "all clear" siren was sounded. Then the bar of the gate was lifted slowly.

The car passed the checkpoint. Comrade Supreme Commander gazed out through the window of the car with thoughtful eyes.

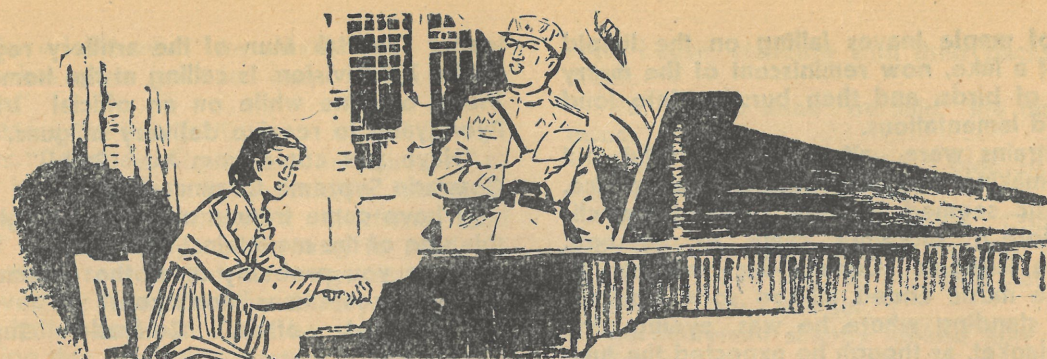
More than once in the past five years he had come back to Pyongyang at night from his long tours of on-the-spot guidance. On such occasions he would look through the window of the car at the brilliantly illuminated night view of the capital and hear the happy laughter of people there, feeling in the depths of his heart the breathing of the people who were up in a battle to build a new life. That was why he had always felt everything of the city near and dear to him—the streets, the frequently changing depth of the Taedong-gang River, the colour of its water, movement of fish in it, the skin and eyes of the children playing in the public gardens, their clear voices mingled with the chirps of birds, fluffy seeds of willow flying in the air in the spring, and what not.

Now the night was advanced that it was hard to perceive colours and sounds. But he could see before his mind's eye the severe wounds and scars inflicted upon the city of Pyongyang over the past few days, and he remained silent for some time thinking of them.

Silence was reigning in the city. His car entered it and ran along its street as if blowing into it his warm breath of love. He was now returning to the city to nurse its wounds. The headlights of the car and his warm soft eye were sweeping over them carefully, and he was straining his ears to catch every groan of pain it might give.

The general officer was also gazing out through the window of the car with a sharp eye, thinking of his duty to defend the capital.

The streets were as dark and quiet as the sea after a storm. Only the car of Comrade Supreme Commander was moving along



throwing its light hither and thither across the darkness.

2

The night was far advanced and the car stopped on the northern slope of Karugae.

Comrade Supreme Commander walked in the moonlight. There was still the smell of explosives hanging in the air. Every time the attendants flashed their electric torches, he saw the ravages done by the bombing, and his eyes became stern and his face, usually beaming with a smile, wore a solemn look.

He halted and stood silently; probably the sight was agonizing for him.

For long years he had been used to taking the brunt in everything and led the van of every endeavour. He had always shared in the sorrows of the people, big or small, and broken through all difficulties with a smile. He had never once clouded his face. But here he was standing with a solemn look.

The general officer was more keenly aware of his responsibility for the defence of the capital. With the feeling that he had failed to relieve Comrade Supreme Commander of his anxiety, he had a heavy heart. Now he was thinking to set up many more anti-aircraft emplacements and to increase the pursuit plane wings. He watched the nocturnal scenes of the capital with a piercing eye. All was quiet now in the bomb-injured city.

After some time Comrade Supreme Commander said he thought he heard a faint sound as clear as the singing of Tristram's woodpecker coming from somewhere nearby.

The general officer strained his ears, but he heard nothing. Yet Comrade Supreme Commander said again that he seemed to hear the sound of some kind of music.

The inhabitants of this district had evacuated to a nearby mountain and, moreover, there had been a bombing a short while ago. And

who could ever think of playing music here in this place!

But the general officer carefully watched the thoughtful eyes of Comrade Supreme Commander, and listened with strained ears.

"Hear!" asked the Supreme Commander. "This is not the sound of the wind but of music. How beautiful it is!" He said calmly as he already took steps in the direction of the sound as if drawn towards it.

The general officer followed him. As he walked on, surely there came the strains of music faintly to his ears. Comrade Supreme Commander was smiling just as he had done at the front line when he had heard a tune from a self-made instrument. He quickened his pace as if he had found out where the trickling sounds of a subterranean wellspring were coming from.

The other attendants, too, heard the melodious sound of music, and followed at heel.

The farther they went, the more distinctly they heard the sweet melody.

There was a small house between demolished two-storey houses. The music was flowing out of this small house. Now the sound grew louder.

There was a light in the cot, although it was hardly visible from outside because of the blackout.

Approaching the house quietly, Comrade Supreme Commander stopped in front of the entrance over which hung a green blanket. He told the aide who had been showing his way by his torch not to make noise and screened the light by his hand. All electric torches were put out. The general who had been walking in front was now standing still.

Listening to the music, Comrade Supreme Commander was standing silently as if fearing that the music might be disturbed. The melody was soft and gentle, yet it was beautiful and full of spirits.

It flowed on freely, now resembling the



sound of maple leaves falling on the limpid water of a lake, now reminiscent of the merry singing of birds, and then bursting into loud cries and lamentations.

The strains were alternately forceful and tender making one think of war and peace. The music seemed to have reached the climax before it suddenly came to an end. Comrade Supreme Commander seemed to think the music ended all too soon, and remained standing where he was, eyeing the green blanket, as though he expected the tune would be played further on.

"How do you like the composition?" The sweet young female voice filtered out from inside.

"The strains are pure and lovely," came the answer in the passionate sonorous voice of a man. "But the composition leaves much to be desired; you know this is a war. I wish there were some angry outbursts and torrents of violent emotions and passion, just as our guns roar away on the enemy."

Comrade Supreme Commander was no less interested in the dialogue between the young man and woman than in the music. Now no more word was spoken in the room.

He felt like seeing the young tenants of the house who were absorbed in music at this late hour despite the grim atmosphere of the wartime. He took a step towards the green blanket and calmly asked, "Excuse me, but may I come in?"

After a moment of silence came the hesitant answer in the female voice, "Come in, please."

Raising the blanket, Comrade Supreme Commander entered the room. Inside he saw a girl neatly dressed in a white Korean jacket and a black skirt and a young officer with the shoulder-strap of second lieutenant standing by a piano. Seeing him, they looked surprised.

"I hope I'm not intruding," said Comrade Supreme Commander with a benign smile on his face.

It seemed as though the room became warmer and brighter.

The girl and the lieutenant flushed and their eyes showed that they were wondering if they were dreaming or awake.

Seeing the fatherly leader at a most unexpected hour and place, they stood in amazement for a few seconds.

But in a moment the lieutenant recovered his senses as an officer and saluted him, "Comrade Supreme Commander! I, platoon

leader Tae Hak Mun of the artillery regiment of the XX Division, is calling at the home of a friend of mine while on an official trip to Pyongyang to receive delivery of guns."

"Have you come from Mt. Pulbi?" asked Comrade Supreme Commander.

"I have come from a nameless height on this side of the mountain."

"Then you probably meet the comrades of Mt. Pulbi sometimes, don't you?"

"We meet often, Comrade Supreme Commander."

"They say the sounds of self-made musical instruments float out of your battery at nights. And can you play an instrument yourself, Comrade Platoon Leader?"

"Yes, I can. We have made all kinds of instruments by our own hands at the front line. During a lull in the battle the sounds of front-line instruments are heard everywhere, to heighten our spirits and make us gay."

"You are fine artistes! Good! Very good!" Comrade Supreme Commander said in a friendly tone, moving closer to the lieutenant and the girl. He looked at them with kind eyes; it was as though they were his old acquaintances.

"I am pleased to find people like you," he said, "people who are so keen on music even in the flames of war as to sit up playing it till such late hours. The enemy surely cannot pollute the pure sentiments of our people. Even MacArthur fell a cropper trying to debauch the young spirits of you, our young men and women. He was branded as a defeated general, wasn't he?"

He reached out and touched the keyboard of the piano with his hand, quietly sounding the notes of the lower scale. At the resonant sounds, he laughed.

Then he inquired about the girl.

"This comrade is a primary school teacher," the lieutenant answered for the girl. "We were neighbours from our childhood. And when the war broke out, I was a student of the physics faculty of Kim Il Sung University."

"So you are childhood friends! That's very well," Comrade Supreme Commander said.

The girl could not understand what he meant by "very well", but the words were consonant with the atmosphere of the room and needed no further explanation at all.

"By the way, who is the composer of the music?"

"My father, sir," she replied.

"Where is he now?" he asked.

"He has gone out to help restore the bridge."

"Restore the bridge?"

"Yes, Comrade Supreme Commander! My father is a composer by profession. He wrote the music for the democratic elections, and would also set songs of farming to music in the farming season. But his songs are such as are loved by farmers of the Chaeryong plain."

She halted and cast down her eyes.

Seeing that the girl had rather a low opinion of her father, Comrade Supreme Commander smiled serenely, saying, "Songs of farming in the farming season...."

He glanced round the room with a thoughtful look before he came outside.

"Sorry we have occupied your precious time," he said. "Perhaps we have disturbed you. Go in, please."

Now, he walked towards the road, conversing with his aides.

The singing voices of people who were restoring the bridge through the night came from afar from the direction of the Taedong-gang River.

"Comrade Kim," he addressed one of his suite, "in a summer night like this, you will probably remember the days when you were young. And why you look so serious now?"

"Yes, I remember, Comrade Supreme Commander!" the man answered. "I recall the night when you arranged for my reunion with my wife at the secret camp in Mt. Paekdusan."

"Oh, do you? You may well remember it." After a short silence, Comrade Supreme Commander resumed:

"Even under bombings people are singing songs and the eyes of young people are sparkling like that as we have seen. How good it is!"

As he said this in his sonorous voice, his aides standing by the car said something in reply laughing cheerfully. But the lieutenant and the girl could not understand them. Though sensible, the girl was too excited to catch the meaning. They stood still where they were, gazing after the receding light of the car in the morning mist.

"Perhaps father's composition doesn't appeal to Comrade Supreme Commander," the girl said.

"But he said it was good, didn't he?" the lieutenant retorted.

They talked quietly in front of the damaged

brick house, standing with their backs on the moon.

"No, I don't think he said the music was good."

"Then, what do you think pleased him so much?" he demanded.

"Oh yes, Comrade Supreme Commander seemed very much pleased. For the first time in my life I shed tears so precious. But I wonder what pleased him so."

The lieutenant silently looked fully into her shining eyes.

They could not tell what was it that had pleased Comrade Supreme Commander so much. The girl was so happy, and she gazed at the lieutenant with luminous eyes before suddenly flushing and lowered her head. Then she said:

"I think this 'Song of Revengers' composed by my father will not be to the liking of Comrade Supreme Commander."

You are right when you say it is not a very good piece. So many music books and even the Korean dictionaries we had in our house were all burned in the last bombing.

That night my father set about writing this music, but it appears his efforts have failed again."

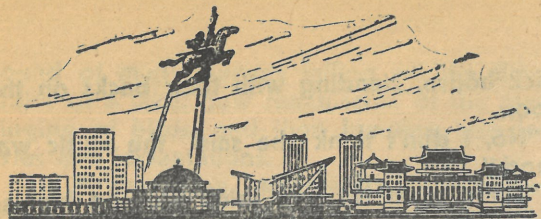
She was labouring under her own vague idea. She knew of many famous musicians of the world and was rather too rigid in judging her father as a musician. But she knew well also that her father had had a hard life as a musician. And this time he had put so much energies into his composition that he would be greatly disheartened if he learned that his painstaking work should have failed to please none other than Comrade Supreme Commander whom he looked up to as the sun of the nation. She felt sorry for his poor father who would be driven to despair.

"So, didn't I tell you?" the lieutenant said. "This is a time when we should use different language and sing a song in a strong melody like gunshots... and this is not a time to talk about love. This is the very time we must fight ready to lay down our lives for Comrade Supreme Commander. Having seen him personally tonight, I feel my heart burn with a still greater feeling of loyalty to him."

He said this gazing with his burning eyes in the direction of the university he had been attending before. Our A.A. guns were speaking up somewhere in the city. Now again enemy planes were circling over the city.

(To Be Continued)





## News

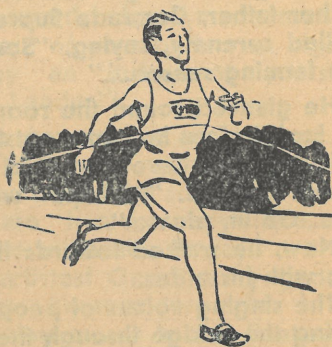
### Korean Marathoners Come First and Second in International Marathon

Our merited sportsmen Ko Chun Son and Choe Chang Sop came first and second in the international marathon race held in Czechoslovakia in October last year.

Ko Chun Son came first by covering the course in 2 hours 13 minutes 34 seconds, fully displaying the strong fighting spirit and high skill

he had cultivated through day-to-day training, upholding the Juche-based sports policy shaped by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The race was run by many selected marathoners from socialist countries including our country, Finland, Britain, Netherlands and other countries.



### Album "People's Paradise"

#### THE PEOPLE'S PARADISE



Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published an album "People's Paradise" in Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Japanese.

The album shows vividly that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set up the people's country by wisely leading revolution and construction and that our people are enjoying an independent and creative happy life to their heart's content in the paradise established by him.

It also shows our people striving to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the world revolutionary people and to reunify their divided country as soon as possible.

### NATIONAL ORNAMENTAL PLANTS EXHIBITION HELD



Recently a national ornamental plants exhibition was held at the ornamental plants display hall in the Moranbong Park in Pyongyang.

On show there were ordinary flowering plants, wild flowering plants, fruit trees, potted plants, miniature gardens and ornamental fishes sent by city keepers, factories and enterprises and many working people in all parts of the country including Pyongyang.

It also displayed technological materials about raising flowers and bringing them into bloom and plans and bird's-eye view of the Korean-style parks made by the city management workers in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province.

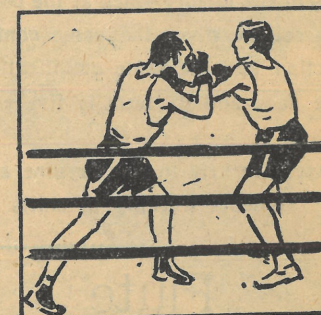
All exhibits moved the spectators to admiration for high skill in their raise and high ideological and artistic level and showed well the development of our art of ornamental plant cultivation.

### KOREAN BOXERS LI BYONG UK AND CHANG BONG MUN WIN GOLD MEDALS AT INTERNATIONAL BOXING CONTESTS

According to a report our boxers carried off two gold medals, one silver medal and three bronze medals at the ninth Berlin international boxing contests held in the capital of the German Democratic Republic in October last year.

Li Byong Uk won the gold medal in the 48 kg category and Chang Bong Mun in the 75 kg category by defeating all their adversaries in their classes.

The recent contests were attended by many selected boxers from thirteen countries including our country, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Cuba, Gambia, Britain and Denmark.



### National Stuffed-Animals Exhibition Opened

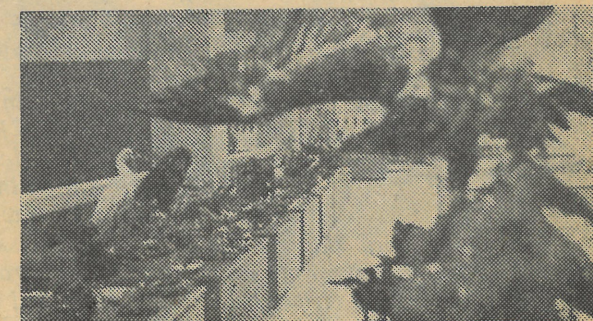
Sometime ago the Central Committee of the Association for Nature Conservation of the DPRK arranged a national stuffed-animals exhibition.

It was held at the nature museum in Kim Il Sung University in the city of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

The exhibition displayed more than 300 excellent stuffed animals of 98 kinds made by stuffed-animals factories, research institutes and the zoos in all parts of the country.

Many kinds of stuffed birds including pheasant, oriole, mandarin duck and other rare birds living in our country and stuffed roe deer, wild boar and beasts of prey were

lifelike and caught the interest of the spectators.







## Do You Know?

### Factory College

Factory college is a study-while-working technical college of a new type set up in big factories and enterprises of our country.

Factory colleges are now at major production centres in our country.

Excellent workers of factories and enterprises study at the colleges. The managers of factory and enterprise are concurrently the rectors of these colleges. Besides the full-time teachers including the deputy rector in charge of instruction, technicians and specialists of the factory teach at the college.

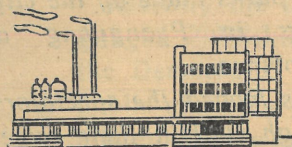
This college gives the same content and level of instruction and the same qualification as the full-time college does and its term is five years and a half to six years.

Classes are held in the daytime and evening for the college students working in shifts and its instruction

is closely combined with the productive activities of factory and enterprise.

The factory college renders it possible to train new intellectuals of working-class origin more, better and faster, combine most properly education with production and theory with practice and give higher learning to many workers without being divorced from production. In this way it contributes to rapidly developing production and science and technique.

Under the sagacious guidance and paternal care of the great leader, the factory college plays a great part in the intellectualization of the whole society, displaying greater superiority.



### Flute



Flute is one of the wind instruments loved by our people from olden times. It

is made of bamboo. Infrequently it is made of gem, so it is called Okjo (gem flute).

It is 2.5-3 centimetres in diameter and 70-73 centimetres in length. But there is some difference in its length according to its inside diameter. It consists of a lateral hole for blowing into, a compass of six finger holes and an upper hole making the tone colours sweet.

When playing, the player puts its head horizontally on his left shoulder and breathes into the blowing hole, regulating tone with fingers of both hands on the finger holes. Its vibrato is produced by the mutual reaction of the

shoulder and head. Its compass of tones is from  $si^1$  to  $fa^2$  and its tone colour is sonorous, solemn and sweet.

According to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching on re-making the national instruments to meet the demands of the modern music, the flute was improved to have the tone compass from  $do^1$  to  $la^3$  and produce semitone and high-pitched tones. Today it is widely used as an important instrument in charge of melody in duet, concert and in accompaniment.

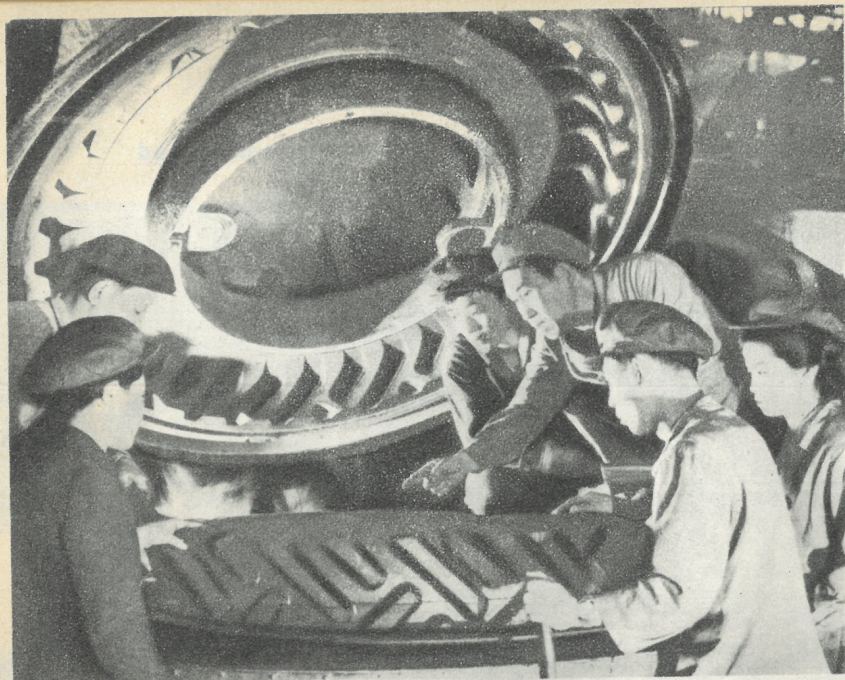
As a popular instrument, the flute is widely blown by our people today.

## Amnokgang Tire Factory

Various tires are mass-produced

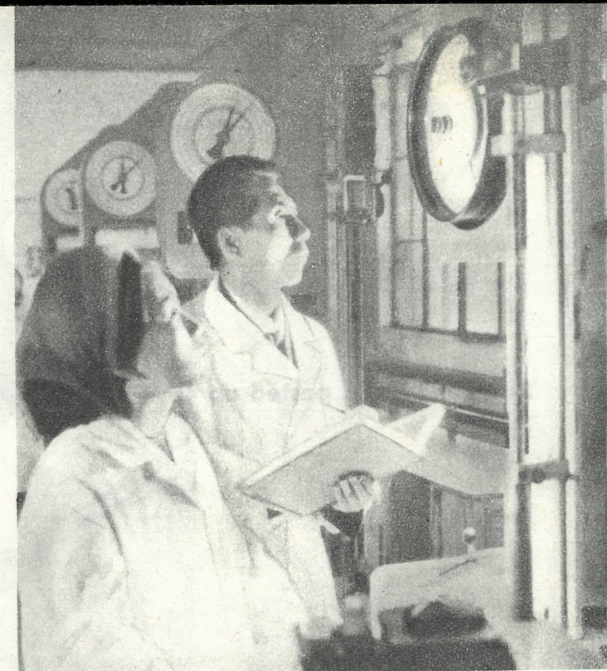






Technicians often find themselves among the workers to have technical consultation

Laboratory staff testing the tensile strength of rubber



Standardized production of tires

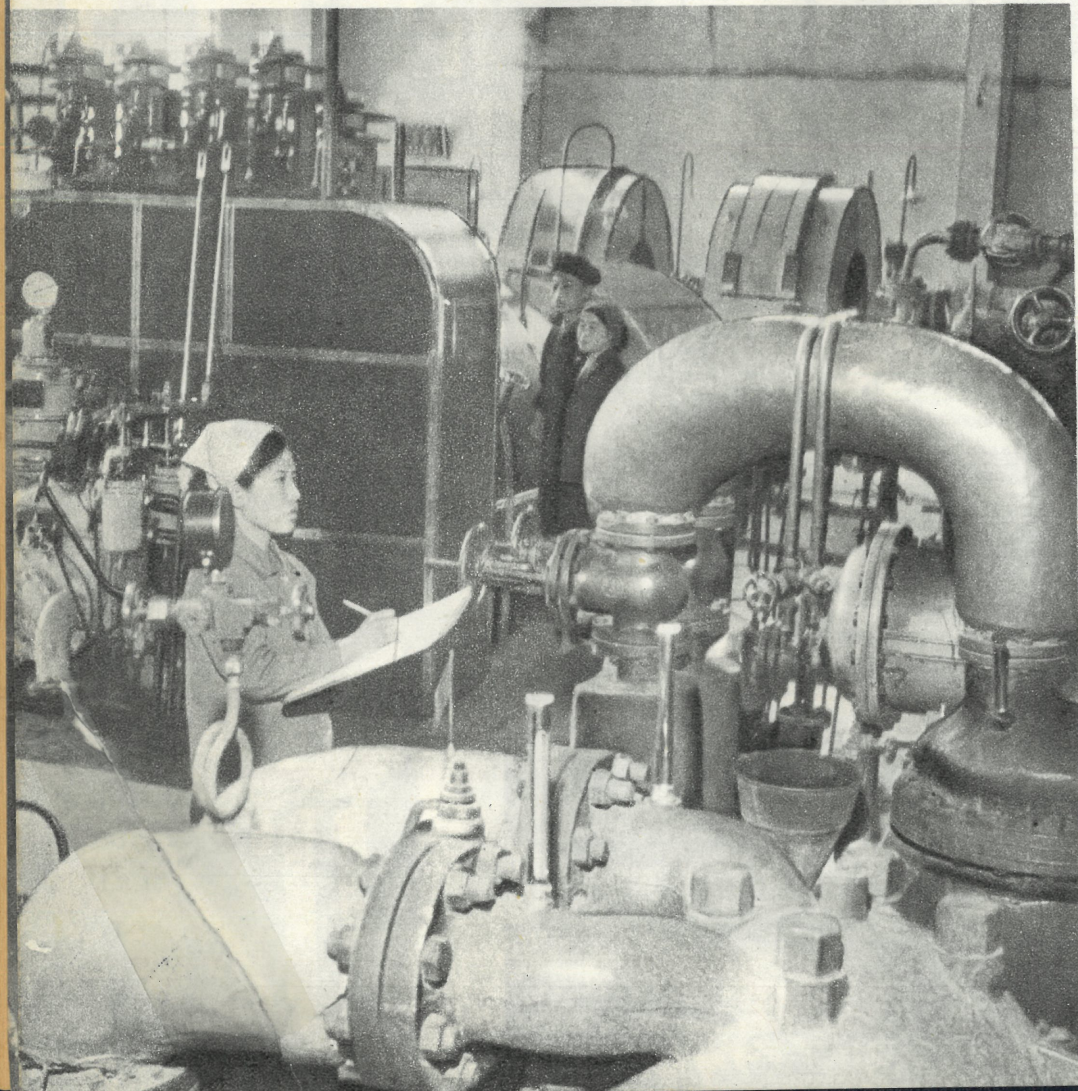




Another flash is pasted up



Part of the thermal power station at the factory





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